

Taba hearing to start in December

GENEVA (R) — Three independent arbitrators appointed to settle the Taba territorial dispute between Israel and Egypt will hold their first meeting in early December in Geneva, diplomatic sources said Tuesday. The decision was made at a two-day session here between senior Israeli and Egyptian officials. Taba has been an issue since Israel held on to the tiny enclave in 1982 after handing the rest of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. Both countries agreed earlier this month to send the dispute to international arbitrators. The delegations at the talks at Geneva city hall, which ended Tuesday, were led by David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli foreign ministry, and by Nabil Al Arabi, head of the legal division of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. Both sides agreed on a third arbitrator to join two others already selected to take part in the arbitration — Dietrich Schindler, a Swiss law professor and Pierre Bellet of France.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Laraki named Moroccan premier

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco on Tuesday named Education Minister Azeddine Laraki as new prime minister, a palace statement said. Dr. Laraki, 67, who was also vice prime minister, succeeds Mohammad Karim Lamrani who resigned on Monday for health reasons after nearly three years as head of government. The king left the current centre-right coalition government, formed in April last year, largely unchanged. He named Mohammad Hilali as new education minister to succeed Dr. Laraki. Dr. Laraki is King Hassan's seventh prime minister since the king ascended the throne a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Laraki is not expected to introduce major changes in the policies of his predecessor who has been implementing a cautious programme of economic liberalisation. But political sources said economic problems as Morocco negotiates a new \$300-million stand-by loan from the International Monetary Fund would remain the top priority.

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King, Crown Prince condole Mahdi

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi condoling him on the death in a traffic accident of his brother Salah and his family. Another cable of condolence was sent to the Sudanese leader by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

King congratulates China, Cyprus and Nigeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to the president of China, Li Xianlian, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of China's Republic Day. In the cable the King wished President Li continued health and further progress and prosperity for the Chinese people. King Hussein also sent a cable of good wishes to the president of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianou, on his country's Independence Day and a similar cable to General Abraham Babangida of Nigeria congratulating him on his country's National Day.

Bridges to close

AMMAN (Petra) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges across River Jordan will be partially closed on Friday, Oct. 3, and only 300 travellers will be allowed to cross through King Hussein Bridge and 150 travellers on the other, the Public Security Department announced Tuesday. It said the two bridges would be completely closed for travellers to the West Bank on Sunday, Oct. 5, but would reopen on the following day.

Hamzeh leaves for Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh left for Kuwait on Tuesday to take part in the meetings of a regional committee set up by the World Health Organisation (WHO) to discuss subjects of concern to countries in the Mediterranean region. Dr. Hamzeh will make a speech at the committee meeting outlining Jordan's experiences in health issues and also he will talk about WHO's achievements world wide in his capacity as chairman of the WHO's current session. Later, Dr. Hamzeh will take part in the meeting of an executive committee of the Arab Health Ministers' Council, due to be held in Kuwait in the coming week. The committee will prepare the ground for a meeting by Arab health ministers in the coming year. The committee comprises the health ministers of Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, Bahrain and Kuwait.

Israel says 2 commandos killed

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli troops killed two commandos Tuesday in a firefight in South Lebanon, the army announced. The two men, carrying weapons and explosives, were killed after an Israeli patrol spotted them in the western sector of South Lebanon, eight kilometres north of the border, the announcement said.

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Reagan and Gorbachev to meet at Reykjavik on October 11 and 12

Zakharov ordered out as Daniloff flies home

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan announced on Tuesday that he would meet with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in 12 days in Iceland.

He said he agreed to the Soviet leader's suggestion that they meet to try to accelerate preparations for a more formal 1986 meeting in the United States between the two leaders and their aides.

Mr. Reagan refused to call the Oct. 11 and 12 meetings a summit. Secretary of State George Shultz, who met reporters with Mr. Reagan in the White House, said both the Soviet Union and the United States were still "shooting (working) for" a summit this year in the United States.

As for the Reykjavik, Iceland, meetings, Mr. Reagan said: "All we've agreed upon is that we're going to have a meeting."

Mr. Reagan said he doubted an arms agreement would be signed next month, telling reporters: "I don't think this is going to be a signing meeting at all, but I have no way of knowing what the outcome will be."

Mr. Shultz said he hoped for progress on scaling down the nuclear arms race, particularly in Europe.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz also welcomed Monday's release of American reporter Nicholas Daniloff by Soviet authorities.

— Announced that Soviet U.N. employee Gennadiy Zakharov had pleaded no contest to spying charges in New York and was being returned to the Soviet Union.

— Revealed that Yuri Orlov, a prominent Soviet dissident, and his wife would be allowed to leave for the United States by Oct. 7, four days before the summit.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz disputed suggestions that Zakharov's release and departure for his homeland amounted to a trade for Daniloff.

"There was no connection between the two releases," Mr. Reagan said.

But, with a shrug and a smile, Mr. Reagan acknowledged he was misquoting in saying Monday that the Soviets had "blinked (gave in)" in freeing Daniloff, a 51-year-old correspondent for U.S. News and World Report. "I shouldn't have said that," Mr. Reagan acknowledged.

The president said the meeting in Iceland was suggested by Mr. Gorbachev and "I accepted."

He said the two would "make general preparations for a visit by Mr. Gorbachev to the United States."

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan had agreed after their meeting in Geneva last fall to meet again in the United States this year.

Mr. Shultz described the forthcoming session between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan as "a preparatory meeting" to a formal summit in the United States.

A formal summit later this year in the United States remains the "goal," he said.

On the issue of the U.S. order that 25 Soviet employees at the United Nations — implicated by the administration in Soviet espionage — leave the United States, Shultz said the administration had accepted Soviet assurances that their mission staff is not about the ceiling ordered by the United States, even without the expulsion of all 25.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union also announced Tuesday that Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan had agreed the meeting in Iceland.

At the same time, the official TASS news agency reported the effective swap of Zakharov for Daniloff.

Daniloff flew to Washington from Frankfurt Tuesday night and Zakharov was ordered to leave the U.S. within 24 hours.

A New York court accepted a no-contest plea from Zakharov and released him into the custody of the Soviet embassy on condition he leave the country within 24 hours.

Zakharov's car was seen later headed south on a New Jersey highway. The U.S. attorney's office said he was to take a 4 p.m. (2000 GMT) Aeroflot flight from Dulles airport in Washington.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said Tuesday that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union "got the other side to its knees" in negotiations leading to freedom for Daniloff and Zakharov.

But he concentrated on arms control issues in a news conference held at the U.N. at the same time as appearances in Washington by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz.

King thanks Jordanian family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein addressed a message to the Jordanian people on Tuesday expressing his pride in the Jordanian family and deep affection for its members and his appreciation for their concern while he was in hospital in London undergoing surgical operations and for their wishes for his speedy recovery.

In the message the King said: "Now that I have returned home after recovering from the operations, I am pleased to send to all members of the Jordanian family my thanks, appreciation and affection for their strong and true and warm feelings and wishes for my speedy recovery during my stay in hospital and afterwards."

"You have overwhelmed me with affection, allegiance and loyalty bringing about deep satisfaction and self-assurance to my heart, and indeed contributed to my speedy recovery."

"I am here back with you again to resume the march for the good and for the construction of our country."

In your name I am sending a message of appreciation to all the Arab, Islamic and friendly kings and heads of state of all nations who enquired after my health by cables or through envoys dispatched to London.

May God protect them and give them further guidance in serving their nations."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Tuesday telephoned the King to congratulate him on the success of his operations and inquire after his health.

The King also received a congratulatory cable from Turkish President Kenan Evren.

In his cable, Gen. Evren congratulated His Majesty for the success of the surgeries.



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday holds talks with British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Timothy Renton in a meeting attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem (Petra photo)

King and Renton discuss efforts to hold international conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Al Nadwa Palace Tuesday evening visiting British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Timothy Renton and discussed with him developments in the Middle East region and current international efforts for convening an international conference for establishing a just and durable Middle East peace.

King Hussein stressed the need for the participation of all concerned parties in the international conference along with the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

During the meeting the King and Mr. Renton reviewed British-Jordanian relations and means of bolstering them.

The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Britain's Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles. Earlier on Tuesday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai held separate talks with Mr. Renton on the current situation in the Middle East and efforts to arrive at a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem and the (Continued on page 5)

Queen reaffirms Jordan's commitment to child protection and development

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Tuesday reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to protecting children's rights and pledged continued programmes to ensure that every Arab child will have the guarantee of freedom, nationality, dignity, education, nutrition, recreation, health services, housing and social security.

In a statement issued on the occasion of the International Day of the Child and the Arab Day of the Child, the Queen pointed out that "our challenge today is to transform pledges into practical reality, and noble ideals into effective child development programmes."

Jordan will mark the International Day of the Child and the Arab Day of the Child with events beginning on Wednesday and culminating in an Arab conference on paediatrics (see page 3) to be preceded by a symposium on Oct. 6 on the status of the child.

Following is the full text of the Queen's message on the occasion: In ours, as in every other land and culture, the child is the pride of the family, and the promise of the community. During this week culminating in the International and Arab Day of the Child on Oct. (Continued on page 5)



Israeli troops kill Palestinian in Gaza

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops shot dead a Palestinian in the occupied Gaza Strip and a roadside bomb exploded as an Israeli army jeep passed by, reports from the occupied territories said Tuesday.

Israel Radio's version of the Gaza shooting said the Palestinian was shot dead after he allegedly rammed a stolen car into an army roadblock and fled on foot.

There was no independent confirmation of the radio report but other reports said the Palestinian was from the Jabalya camp in the Gaza Strip and he was shot dead at the Nahal Oz checkpoint Monday night.

The Israeli army said in a statement that there was no casualty in Tuesday's Gaza bomb explosion and Israeli soldiers searched the area but made no arrests.

The incidents followed a series of violent events in the occupied territories.

A Palestinian was killed 10 days ago in a clash with troops during an anti-Israel protest. Unknown guerrillas stabbed a settler shopping on Saturday at a Gaza market. Israelis in Ashkelon, north of Gaza, attacked Arabs and set two Arab cars on fire in "revenge."

Extremist Jews disrupted a ceremony on Monday night attended by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in which a city square was named after the father of Moroccan King Hassan II.

Djibouti restores relations with Egypt

DJIBOUTI (Agencies) — Djibouti on Tuesday restored diplomatic relations with Egypt, broken in 1979 after Cairo signed its separate peace treaty with Israel. Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah announced.

Mr. Farah said Egypt was playing an indispensable role in the search for a solution to the Palestinian problem and restoring links would reinforce Arab unity.

Despite the diplomatic boycott of Egypt, decided by the Arab League's Baghdad summit for all member states in 1979, most Arab countries and even the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) "continued to maintain all kinds of relations with Egypt," a press statement issued by Mr. Farah added.

"By its position in the Middle East and the Arab World, Egypt is bound to play an indispensable key role in the search for a solution to the Palestinian problem," the statement said.

Djibouti, formerly a French enclave between Ethiopia and the Red Sea, receives extensive economic assistance from Egypt including numerous Egyptian physicians.

Foreign Ministry sources said Djibouti President Hassan Ghouled Aptidon received a personal message from Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday dealing with the situation in the Arab World and the Palestinian question.

Peres to resign on October 10

HADERA (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday he would submit his resignation on Oct. 10 to allow for the scheduled transfer of power to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Peres, addressing high school students, outlined the procedure for his job switch with Mr. Shamir under a power-sharing accord signed in 1984 between his Labour Party and Mr. Shamir's Likud Bloc.

The 25-member government, composed of equal numbers of Likud and Labour representatives as well as members of five smaller parties, is expected to remain virtually the same.

The Labour's Mordechai Gur, the health minister, has threatened to resign rather than serve under Mr. Shamir, and Likud wants to restore former Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai to the government. Mr. Modai was forced to resign in July after insulting Mr. Peres.

Mr. Peres said Shamir would present his new government to President Chaim Herzog on Oct. 14. Mr. Shamir then has to win the approval of the 120-member Knesset, or parliament.

Iraqis beat off attack on central front

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi defenders on Tuesday beat back an assault by two Iranian infantry detachments in the central sector of the war front, a war communiqué said.

The communiqué said Iraqi forces opened fire on the attackers soon after the Iranian force approached Iraqi forwardmost positions.

"The attempt was crushed," said the communiqué broadcast on Baghdad radio.

It gave no other details of fighting in the central sector.

It added that in the southernmost war front at Fao, Iraqi gunners pounded Iranian-held positions on the Iraqi swampy peninsula, inflicting losses in troops and equipment.

The radio also reported that President Saddam Hussein chaired a meeting of the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces Tuesday. The radio gave no details of the 10-hour meeting, but it apparently was to coordinate and draw plans to counter any Iranian attacks against Iraq.

At the United Nations on Monday, Bahrain called on Iran to respond to appeals for an end to the war and assured the Iranians of Gulf support for the establishment of peace and security in the region.

Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa also urged the United Nations to "continue its efforts for the creation of favourable conditions to initiate a dialogue to terminate this destructive war."

He said "influential powers" should seek a solution that would safeguard the legitimate rights of both Iran and Iraq.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly, the Bahraini minister said: "There are some who believe that the Iran-Iraq war is of limited scope and does not warrant more attention as such, at the cost of other international questions — particularly as oil is flowing normally to the satisfaction of world markets."

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'Lebanese Forces' threatens to storm W. Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's main rightist militia buried its dead amid volleys of automatic fire on Tuesday after it accused Syria of planning a bloody bid to take over east Beirut.

"Lebanese forces" fighters packed into trucks and jeeps held huge white crosses aloft and fired M-16 and Kalashnikov rifles skywards in traditional funeral processions through the city's eastern sector.

"Lebanese forces" fighters led by ousted militia chief Elie Hobeika swarmed into the east across the green line divide from west Beirut.

It was the first thrust across the no-man's land for several years. Mr. Hobeika, in a statement issued in west Beirut, has said his attempt to "liberate" east Beirut was foiled by the intervention of regular army troops.

The "Voice of the Homeland" radio said militiamen of the predominantly Christian "Lebanese forces" tried to advance from the east into the west on Tuesday, but security and militia sources described the report as unfounded, adding that only "classical" exchanges of sniper fire had taken place on the battlefield.

Current "Lebanese Forces" chief Samir Geagea Monday night accused Syria of financing and training the dissidents who took part in the weekend assault and warned that his men would retaliate by storming west Beirut if the move were repeated.

Up to 15,000 people are believed to have been held since Mr. Botha declared a nationwide emergency on June 12 to quell political violence.

Botha quits party post

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's 70-year-old President P.W. Botha said Tuesday he was stepping down as National Party (NP) leader in Cape Province and political analysts said it could mark the start of his withdrawal from politics.

The country's highest court, meanwhile, upheld the legality of regulations the government has used to detain thousands of people under a three-month-old state of emergency.

Mr. Botha told an NP congress in the Eastern Cape he would not stand again after 20 years as regional party leader.

He will be replaced by Chris Heunis, the 59-year-old cabinet minister who drafted South Africa's cautious political reforms.

Alfred Stadler, professor of politics at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University, said Mr. Botha may be preparing to leave the political arena.

"The current phase of the reform process which Botha has understood and pioneered has come to an end. There's not much glory left. It's a good time to pull out," he told Reuters.

Mr. Stadler said Mr. Botha could also be trying to distance himself from party affairs. Other analysts said he may be trying to ease his workload by shedding some responsibilities after 50 years in politics.

As one of four regional party leaders, Mr. Heunis will now have a springboard for a bid to succeed Mr. Botha should he resign as head of the National Party.

Mr. Heunis, minister of constitutional planning and development, is a close confidant of the president and one of the contenders battling to succeed him.

The appeal court backed the government on Tuesday by ruling that emergency clauses permitting mass detentions without trial were lawful.

Up to 15,000 people are believed to have been held since Mr. Botha declared a nationwide emergency on June 12 to quell political violence.

House of Representatives overrides Reagan's veto; Senate expected to follow

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Democrat-led House of Representatives has firmly rejected President Reagan's last-ditch bid to head off a tough congressional South Africa sanctions bill and his chances of snatching a victory in the Senate appeared to be receding.

Mr. Reagan, repeating a manoeuvre he used successfully last year to stave off anti-apartheid legislation in Congress, proposed on Monday what he called "strong sanctions" of his own against the white-minority Pretoria government.

But the offer, which came just hours before the house was to vote in an attempt to override Mr. Reagan's veto of a tough sanctions bill overwhelmingly approved by Congress earlier this month, was not enough.

As expected, the house easily rejected the veto in a 313 to 87 vote, and Senate Republican leaders admitted Mr. Reagan faced an uphill battle to win the 34 votes he needs to sustain his veto in the 100-member Senate.

For a bill to become law over a president's objections, both chambers must override a veto with a two-thirds vote. It was unclear when the Senate would take up the veto, although it could come as early as late Tuesday or Wednesday.

Secretary of State George Shultz told Republican Senators Tuesday that a vote to override the veto would undermine President Reagan's negotiating position in next month's meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

At the same time, the White House announced that Mr. Reagan will nominate the U.S. ambassador to Liberia, Edward Perkins, as the first black American ambassador to South Africa.

One participant at the meeting with Mr. Shultz, Sen. Charles Grassley, told reporters that no votes were changed.

Mr. Grassley said Mr. Shultz told a group of nine or 10 Republican Senators "that if the Senate overrides the veto on South Africa it would weaken the president's bargaining position and his foreign policy authority."

But Mr. Grassley said he did not find Mr. Shultz's argument persuasive because U.S. policy towards South Africa "should not be a driving force" in talks with the Soviet Union.

Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who played a key role in drafting the sanctions bill, has already said that any measure Mr. Reagan could impose would be viewed as a victory by South African President P.W. Botha and insufficient for the Senate.

"Regardless of what the United States say or how many executive orders are issued and diplomatic initiatives undertaken, the United States would be seen as apologists for apartheid," Mr. Lugar said after Mr. Reagan's veto.

Mr. Reagan has long been opposed to what he calls punitive economic sanctions against the white-minority Pretoria government, asserting that such actions only hurt the people they aim to help — South Africa's blacks who are fighting for an end to their country's apartheid race policies.

Israel jails soldier for refusing duty

TEL AVIV (R) — A young Israeli army reservist has been sentenced to 19 days in a military jail for refusing to serve in the occupied West Bank, military sources said Tuesday. Naftali Orner told a court-martial he refused a tour of duty in Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, because he opposed the army's negative attitude towards the Palestinians, the sources said. It was his second jail term for refusing to serve in the West Bank.

GCC to get EC backing over Gulf war worries

By Youssef Azme

Reuter

BRUSSELS — The Arab states of the Gulf, buffeted by the Iran-Iraq war and uncertain of reliable U.S. backing, have obtained vital European Community (EC) support at an unprecedented meeting of their foreign ministers, EC diplomats said.

The main purpose of the meeting at the United Nations on Friday was to signal political support requested by the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, they added.

The six states fear getting increasingly caught up in a war that has already disrupted their shipping and threatens their economies which have already been hit by the slump in oil prices.

"The Gulf states enjoy full U.S. support at the moment. But they do not feel that Washington can be completely relied upon. That's why EC support is so important for them at the moment," one senior EC diplomat said.

Lack of progress towards ending the six-year-old Gulf war or the even more intractable Arab-Israeli dispute dominated this first ever formal political discussion between the EC and GCC ministers, they added.

EC Mediterranean Affairs Commissioner Claude Cheysson,

who attended the meeting, described the talks as remarkable for their relaxed atmosphere and the mutual confidence shown by both sides.

He told Reuters although nothing concrete was decided at the meeting, this was only to be expected from a first encounter between the two sides which are also negotiating an economic cooperation agreement.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The EC diplomats said the GCC ministers had also called for solid EC backing for efforts at the U.N. and elsewhere to bring Iran to the negotiating table.

But they recognised that neither the EC nor the U.N. had much influence on the Iran-Iraq war where GCC states, for fear of reprisals, were themselves reluctant to single out Iran for criticism, and were therefore satisfied with verbal support and assurances of solid backing wherever possible.

Progress towards a peace settlement of the wider Middle East conflict between Arabs and Israelis were also discussed at length with only one conclusion reached, that the prospects were bleak, the diplomats added.

EC diplomats said the Gulf states' need for political support was also the reason why the GCC states were not pressing too hard their grievances over controversial EC tariff barriers on imports of Gulf petrochemicals.

They said these grievances were only briefly touched upon at the New York meeting, although GCC officials had earlier said the Gulf ministers would demand a better deal for their products.

Duties were imposed from last year on the bulk of Gulf petrochemicals in a move meant to protect the flagging EC petrochemicals industry.

The EC diplomats said that Saudi exports of these products had trebled in the first six months of this year, despite the new tariffs, and those from Kuwait had risen six-fold, showing GCC products continued to enjoy a comparative price advantage.

GCC officials have warned the six states may impose tariffs on EC goods which could severely hit EC exports to a very lucrative and competitive market.

But the diplomats said EC states believed there was no prospect of such action as long as the Gulf states feel the need for EC political backing.



Abdallahs reportedly spirited out of France

PARIS (R) — Professional secret agents smuggled out of France guerrillas accused of bomb attacks in Paris, a cabinet minister said in remarks published Tuesday.

In an interview with the Figaro newspaper, Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac said the Abdallahs were involved in "acts of terrorism," despite denials from their home in northern Lebanon.

A shadowy Middle East group which set off a series of bomb blasts in Paris this month is calling for the release from a French jail of suspected guerrilla chief Georges Ibrahim Abdallah.

"We know with certainty that the brothers of (Georges) Ibrahim Abdallah were linked to terrorist actions in France," said Mr. Aurillac, who made a secret visit to Damascus on Sept. 23 to discuss the bombing campaign.

"We also know that they were 'extricated' from France by professional secret agents."

"Extrication" is a term used in the intelligence community for smuggling an agent out of a country.

The minister, an old associate of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, did not identify the secret service alleged to have helped the Abdallah brothers out of France.

But French press reports accused Syrian intelligence services of being behind the campaign to free Georges Ibrahim Abdallah. The Syrian government has repeatedly denied any involvement.

The death toll in the bomb attacks rose to 10 when a 20-year-old woman died of injuries sustained when a blast ripped through a crowded shopping street on Sept. 17.

Tehran protests against warning by U.K. minister

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran's Foreign Ministry has protested to Britain over a British defence minister's warning that Britain could respond to attacks on its merchant ships in the Gulf, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Tuesday.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the protest was made Monday by Ali Ahani, the Foreign Ministry's director-general for Europe and America, to the Swedish ambassador in Tehran, Bo Henriksson.

Sweden has looked after British interests in Iran since London

closed its Tehran embassy in 1980.

Britain's minister of state for defence procurement, Lord Trefgarne, last week deplored attacks on ships in the Gulf after an Iranian helicopter gunship rocketed the British tanker Pawnee. There were no casualties.

At least two other British vessels have been attacked by Iranian warplanes in the so-called "tanker war" that broke out in February, 1984.

About 10 British seamen have been killed in raids on ships by Iran and Iraq who have been at war since September, 1980.

Shin Bet lawyers to change posts

TEL AVIV (AP) — Two lawyers of the Shin Bet security agency involved in covering up the killings of two Palestinian hijackers are being transferred to new jobs within the organisation, Israeli newspapers reported Tuesday.

The legal advisers agreed to the transfer during a two-hour meeting Monday with the Shin Bet's new chief, and it is expected to take effect within a few days, the daily Davar and other newspapers said.

The two agreed unconditionally, saying a further unveiling of Israel's security service operations would be harmful, the newspapers said. They have consistently maintained that all their actions

were carried out within the framework of their jobs.

Israel Radio and newspapers reported earlier this month that Justice Ministry lawyers were boycotting the Shin Bet lawyers over their alleged involvement in trying to cover up the August 1984 affair in which two Palestinian hijackers were beaten to death.

Israeli officials initially said the two were killed during a rescue operation, but it was later learned that they were captured alive and beaten to death by Shin Bet agents.

Last week, Israel's Bar Association urged Attorney General Yosef Harish to consider disbarment proceedings against the two Shin Bet lawyers. But the

association could not take any steps at the time since it did not have the names of the lawyers.

In August the two lawyers, including Shalom, were granted presidential pardons providing immunity from prosecution. A police probe into the affair ended in August and the findings were handed over to Harish, who must decide whether to press any criminal charges.

Harish is not expected to take action against Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who is due to swap jobs with Prime Minister Shimon Peres next month according to a power-sharing accord. Shamir was prime minister at the time of the hijacking and directly responsible for the Shin Bet.

U.S. presidential adviser believes Demjanjuk is victim of mistaken identity

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. presidential adviser Patrick Buchanan says he believes that John Demjanjuk, the naturalised American accused of being a sadistic mass killer at the Nazis' Treblinka death camp, is the innocent victim of mistaken identity and a miscarriage of justice.

The White House director of communications spelled out the case for Demjanjuk in a published article Sunday and suggested a central piece of evidence against him may be a forgery by the Soviet KGB.

Mr. Buchanan's article in the Washington Post carried with it a note that his views are not necessarily those of President Ronald Reagan's administration.

Mr. Buchanan said he became interested in the case of Demjanjuk, a retired U.S. auto worker living in Cleveland, Ohio, and conducted interviews and correspondence with his family and supporters while a columnist before joining the administration.

"I have come to believe with them that John Demjanjuk is not the bestial victimiser of men, women and children of the Treblinka killing ground, but a victim himself of a miscarriage of justice," he said.

Israel on Monday indicted Demjanjuk on charges of personally causing the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people at the extermination camp during World War II.

The Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk, 66, is accused of being the guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" at Treblinka in Nazi-occupied Poland, where at least 900,000 people were killed. Demjanjuk contends he is not that man and that Ivan the Terrible died in 1943.

Mr. Buchanan said Demjanjuk was a Red Army soldier captured by the Germans and held in several labour camps before being put into an anti-Soviet Ukrainian unit.

He says that what at first appears to be irrefutable evidence of Demjanjuk's guilt does not stand up under scrutiny. He lists alleged inconsistencies in the stories of some camp survivors

who identified Demjanjuk and said several Polish survivors deny that he is the feared guard.

Those Polish survivors were not permitted to testify at a federal court proceeding in Cleveland where Demjanjuk was stripped of his U.S. citizenship before being extradited to Israel, Mr. Buchanan said.

He also cited other survivors as saying Ivan the Terrible was slain by prisoners.

"In brief, as many Treblinka survivors claim 'Ivan' was killed in 1943 as he survived the war," Mr. Buchanan said. "And the number who do not identify Demjanjuk as 'Ivan' far exceeds the number who do. Upon such testimony, should this man be sent to this death?"

Mr. Buchanan said there is evidence that the identification card bearing Demjanjuk's photograph is not authentic. It lacks information that would be expected to appear and has been tampered with, he said, and Demjanjuk is actually wearing a Russian tunic in the photo.

Moreover, Mr. Buchanan said the Soviets have only provided a photocopy of the ID card, not the card itself.

"Why?" he asked. "Unless the card is a KGB forgery that would blow the seven-year Demjanjuk case to smithereens — and turn press attention upon those who forged it and those taken in by it."

Mr. Buchanan said that upon learning Demjanjuk had settled in the United States, the Soviets cancelled a pension to his mother in the Ukraine and confiscated family records and photographs. The charge that Demjanjuk was a Nazi collaborator surfaced two years later in a Soviet publication used by the KGB in another case to accuse a Ukrainian-American of being a war criminal, he said.

Mr. Buchanan, citing the belief of Demjanjuk's defenders, suggested that the Justice Department's office of special investigations and its former head, Alan A. Ryan Jr., "played directly into the hands of the KGB" by accepting the evidence.

Neal M. Sher, head of the office of special investigations, declined comment on Mr. Buchanan's allegation.

Meanwhile Israel's educational television channel plans to broadcast parts of the upcoming trial of Demjanjuk, a spokeswoman said Tuesday.

The broadcasts will be aired in schools around the country if the trial material is found suitable for classroom use, television spokeswoman Dana Weiss said in a telephone interview. The channel is controlled by the Ministry of Education.

Demjanjuk will argue in his trial that Israel mistakenly charged him as the notorious "Ivan," his lawyer says.

Attorney Mark O'Connor told Reuters his client was ready to accept Israel's allegations of "atrocities committed by Hitler's death machine."

"The critical issue, however, is the basis for the identification of this retired Cleveland auto worker as one of the most infamous perpetrators of the crimes of genocide during the second world war," Mr. O'Connor said.

Demjanjuk claims the Soviet KGB security police have made him out to be "Ivan the Terrible" in a plot to discredit Ukrainian emigrants to the United States.

"Ivan the Terrible was not extradited from the United States, John Demjanjuk was, and the United States extradited this man with no prejudgments with regard to his identity," Mr. O'Connor said.

Family hopeful

The filing of formal charges against Demjanjuk has failed to shake the faith of his family, his son-in-law said Monday.

"We're holding up very well," said Ed Nishnic, 31, who is married to Demjanjuk's daughter, Irene. Other family members include Demjanjuk's wife, Vera; another daughter, Lydia; and a son, John Jr.

"We're a close-knit family...it's just weathering another storm," Nishnic said.

"That's a good amount of time," he said, when informed that the trial will probably be held in December. "We're pretty much ready as it stands...we know Mr. Demjanjuk is an innocent man, so we feel comfortable."

Opposition parties boycott Egyptian polls

CAIRO (R) — Egyptians vote Wednesday for a new Upper House of parliament, with the government warning against trouble after all five opposition parties decided to boycott the poll in protest against the electoral system.

The Interior Ministry warned in a statement last week that any attempt to incite the masses during elections for half of the 140 elected members of the Shoura (consultative) council would be dealt with firmly.

The remaining 70 members of the 210-member council, which

has no legislative powers and makes only recommendations, are appointed by the president.

The opposition, led by the centre-right Al Wafd Party, wants a change in the electoral law under which a party winning more than 50 per cent of the votes in a given province takes all the seats in the province.

"This is a black day in Egypt's history and a stab at democratic practices," the weekly Al Shaab newspaper, organ of the opposition centrist Socialist Labour Party, said Tuesday.

Opposition parties hold 58 seats

in the 448-member National Assembly.

Although victory is certain for President Hosni Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party Wednesday, the government has mobilised its media to fight the opposition campaign.

State radio and television called on the 14 million eligible voters to go to the 20,000 polling stations and pro-government newspapers have reminded them that voting is compulsory.

Voters who do not turn up may face a fine of one Egyptian pound.

Sudan airlift to go ahead despite threat

KHARTOUM (R) — Relief supplies will be flown to hungry south Sudan on schedule despite a rebel threat to shoot down the plane, says Paul Mitchell, information director of the World Food Programme (WFP).

"We are going ahead regardless of anything they say," Mr. Mitchell told reporters. He said the giant C-130 transport aircraft would leave Khartoum for Juba Wednesday with nearly 16 tonnes of food and medical supplies.

The airlift, called Operation Rainbow, is also intended to send food to the southern town of Malakal but no date has been announced.

The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which has been fighting the government since 1983, has rejected a request

by the United Nations Emergency Operation in Sudan for safe passage to Malakal and Juba, and threatened to shoot down the plane.

Sudan's top relief official, Kamel Shawki, said Monday the government had banned all relief agencies from making direct contact with the SPLA. Mr. Mitchell denied that Operation Rainbow's organisers had renewed contacts with the rebels.

Last week the WFP's director of operations in Sudan, Staffan De Mistura, said he had secured an agreement with the Ethiopian-backed SPLA in Addis Ababa to give two airlifts safe passage to the towns of Wau and Yei.

The government vetoed the agreement and Rainbow

organisers said on Sunday they had taken the government's advice and would instead send food to Juba and Malakal, which are under government control.

The government holds Wau but Yei has been under rebel control for nearly a year.

The SPLA shot down a Sudanese airliner last month near Malakal, killing all 60 people on board and prompting Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi to abandon the search for a peaceful settlement to the fighting.

Mr. Shawki, reiterating a government statement issued last week, said relief agencies should send food to Wau by road. Rainbow organisers have rejected this on security and logistical grounds.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel. 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE
15:30 Koran
15:50 Programme
15:55 Cartoons
16:20 Children's programme (The White Wolf)
16:45 Scientific programme
17:10 Sports programme
17:35 The Seal
18:00 Cultural programme
18:30 Arabic series
19:00 News in Arabic
19:30 A seminar on Cerebral Palsy
21:10 Arabic series
22:05 Wrestling
23:00 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 Des chiffres et des lettres
18:20 French series
19:00 News in French
19:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Your Living Body
20:00 News in Arabic
20:15 Three's Company
20:45 Documentary
21:30 Alfred Hitchcock
22:00 News in English
22:20 Eps. 1 of new series

RADIO JORDAN
88.5 KHz. AM & 90 MHz. FM
in parity on 95.60 KHz. SW
Tel. 77111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:45 Morning Show Contd.
11:00 Pop Session
11:30 Songs from Movies
12:00 News Summary
12:45 Pop Session Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:45 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:15 Your Health
14:30 Concert Hour
14:45 News Summary
14:55 Instrumentals
15:00 News Summary
15:30 News Summary
15:45 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Over a Cup of Tea
19:00 News Summary
19:30 News Desk
20:00 News Summary
20:30 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

634, 720, 1233 KHz.

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 International
Gardens 07:40 Book Choice 07:45
Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00
World News 08:05 24 Hours: News
Summary 08:30 Report on Religion
08:45 The World Today 09:00
Newsdesk 09:30 Meridian 10:30 World
News 10:35 24 Hours: News Summary
10:50 Development '86 11:00 World
News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 Classical
Record Review 11:30 Quote, Unquote
12:00 World News 12:05 British Press
Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30
Financial News: Look Ahead 12:45 A
Lead of Song 12:50 News Summary
Omnibus 13:30 My Music 14:00 World
News 14:05 News About Britain 14:15
International Gardener 14:30
Meridian 14:50 Radio News 15:15
Nature Notebook 15:25 The Farming
World 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00
World News 16:05 24 Hours: News
Summary 16:30 Development '86 16:45
Tenor and Baritone 17:00 News
Summary: Outlook 17:45 Report on
Religion 18:00 Radio News 18:15
Historians 18:30 Patterson 19:00 World
News 19:05 Commentary 19:15
Counterpoint 19:45 The World Today
20:00 World News 20:05 A Letter from
Wales 20:15 Growing Pains in Science
20:30 New Ideas 20:50 Book Choice
21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Top Twenty
21:45 News Summary: Outlook

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1200 & SW 7300, 9365, 11741, 11925 and 15210 Hz.

07:00 News: Informal Presentation of
Popular Music with Feature Reports,
Interviews, Answers to Listener's
Questions, Science Reports, Sports
21:00 News 21:30 Focus 21:50 Special
English News & Features 22:30 News
22:10 Newsline America 22:30 Music
USA 23:00 News & Editorial 23:15
Music USA Jazz 24:00 News 00:10
VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

Chinese photo exhibition at the
University of Jordan (until Oct. 11)

PROGRAMME ON BREAST CANCER

The American Centre in cooperation
with the Jordan Medical Association
will present Dr. Henry Lynch, M.D.,
Director of the Hereditary Cancer
Institute and Professor of Medicine at
Cleveland University in Ontario,
Nebraska, in an electronic dialogue
about breast cancer at 7:30 p.m. in the
Professional Association Building,
Shmeisani.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267
American Centre - 64371
British Council - 6361478
French Cultural Centre - 637009
Goethe Institute - 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre - 642023
Turkish Cultural Centre - 639777
Haya Arts Centre - 661093
Hussein Youth City - 6671816
Y.W.C.A. - 664251
Amman Municipal Library - 637111
University of Jordan Library - 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and
costumes over 100 years old. Also
mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th
to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman, Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf'a (Crater Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and public holidays 10:00 a.m.
to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a
collection of paintings, ceramics, and
sculptures by contemporary Islamic
artists from most of the Muslim
countries and a collection of paintings
by 19th Century orientalist artists.
Muntazah, Jabel Luweibdeh. Opening
hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00
p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.
630128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the
Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman,
Eighth Circle. Tel. 815534, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabel Luweibdeh, Tel.
637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906.
American Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
Tel. 771331.
Antiochian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.
Assyrian International Church
(Inter-denominational) meets at
Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani,
Tel. 677534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabel
Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Shair), Tel.
811293.
Bashash Congregation (International,
Interdenominational) meets in the
Church of the Redeemer, Jabel
Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

05:00 Fajr
06:30 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:30 Asr
15:20 Maghrib
19:45 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia
information department at the Queen
Alia International Airport tel. (08)
33200-5, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS

08:30 Karachi (PK)
09:15 Amman (RJ)
10:30 Amman (RJ)
10:45 Jeddah (RJ)
10:55 Cairo (RJ)
10:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
11:55 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Istanbul, Ankara (TK)
13:00 Baghdad (IA)
13:40 Bahrain (GF)
14:35 Kuwait (KU)
14:45 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
14:55 Damascus (SY)
17:25 Larissa (MS)
18:30 New York, Amsterdam (KL)
18:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)
18:45 London Geneva (RJ)
18:45 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
19:00 Madrid, Belgrade (RJ)
19:25 Beirut (ME)
19:30 Amman (RJ)
19:35 Istanbul (RJ)
19:45 Bangkok (RJ)
21:00 Damascus (SY)
21:45 Damascus (PK)
01:00 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:20 Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Amman (RJ)
09:00 Beirut (ME)
09:20 Athens, Rome (KE)
10:30 Damascus Rome (AZ)
11:30 Damascus (SY)
12:30 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:45 Larissa, Zurich (SR)
13:00 London (RJ)
13:30 Amman, Istanbul (TK)
13:45 Istanbul (RJ)
14:00 Kuwait (RJ)
14:00 Baghdad (IA)
14:00 Larissa (MS)
14:30 Doha (GF)
15:30 Kuwait (KU)
17:40 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
17:45 Kuwait (LV)
19:15 Jeddah (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman civil defense 891228
Amman fire department 198, 199
Civil Defense Unit 271293, 636140
Civil Defense Quesneish 770733
Civil Defense Deir Alla 57306
Ambulance 193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 668056
Blood bank 778303
Civil Defense rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 622090

Indian firm to build, equip ARC engine workshop

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Expansion programme

AMMAN — The Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) signed a contract on Tuesday with the Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) to build, equip and commission a locomotive workshop at Aqaba.

The JD 1,646,000 contract was signed by ARC Director General Murtada Qatani and IRCON Managing Director V.K. Rane. The project involves expanding the present small ARC workshop at Aqaba and supplying, installing and commissioning equipment to repair diesel railway engines. The capacity of the workshop will be 50 engines every year.

Under the terms of the 15-month-duration contract, IRCON will also provide technical training to Jordanian personnel in maintenance and repair of diesel locomotives at the 3,600-square-metre facility.

The IRCON bid for the tendered project was the lowest acceptable among offers from 13 other companies including several from Britain, Belgium, Switzerland and South Korea.

Financing for the project was arranged by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) under a deal with India's Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation which imports phosphates and fertilisers from Jordan. The arrangement is part of a barter trade accord between the governments of Jordan and India.

Mr. Rane told the Jordan Times in an interview following the signing ceremony that IRCON expected to begin work on the project immediately. The designated project manager and an advance team are already in Jordan.

Mr. Rane said IRCON would bring in a limited number of its own personnel to work on the project and recruit others locally.

The ARC workshop project is part of the corporation's expansion programme to facilitate and increase its capacity to carry phosphates from mines in the southern regions. The corporation has already signed an agreement with a South Korean company for 90 hopper wagons at a total cost of JD 1.6 million.

At present the ARC operates 29 wagons to transport phosphates to loading conveyors at Aqaba port. With the expected arrival in April 1987 of the new wagons from South Korea, it is expected that the annual volume of phosphates handled by the corporation will be between 3.5 million tonnes and 4.5 million tonnes.

The ARC was set up in 1976 for the sole purpose of transporting phosphates. Expansion was warranted when the Kingdom's overall phosphate production went up. The first phase of a three-stage plan has already been completed under a JD 6 million project which involved replacing a 64-kilometre line between Ma'an and Batn Al Ghoul. Another Indian government undertaking, Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES), offered overall technical and consultancy services for the project.

Stage two

The second stage of the plan, financed by a \$20 million World Bank loan, involves replacing the present 116-kilometre railway line between Batn Al Ghoul and Aqaba. This stage is expected to be implemented in 1987.

The third phase of the plan entails renovating an 85-kilometre stretch of the line and integrating it with a national railway network presently under government consideration.



Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply and Acting Planning Minister Rajai Muasher (second right) and U.S. Ambassador to Amman Paul Boeker (second left) on Tuesday sign three agreements under which the United States Agency for

International Development will provide Jordan with a total of \$26 million to promote the private sector, assist health care programmes and industrial development (Petra photo)

U.S. provides \$10m to help stimulate growth in Jordan's private sector

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government of Jordan, represented by Dr. Rajai Muasher, acting minister of planning, and the United States Agency for International Development (AID) in Jordan on Tuesday signed a \$10 million grant agreement to fund the Private Enterprise and Technical Resources Assistance (PETRA) project. This three-year PETRA project will provide a highly flexible mechanism under which a variety of private sector activities can be supported. Depending on the specific activity, the project can fund technical assistance, studies, commodities and/or training, according to a press release issued by the American Centre in Amman.

The major purpose of this project is to stimulate productivity increases in the Kingdom's private sector. The project will support efforts by the government to help

the private sector assume a greater responsibility for furthering development in Jordan through: (1) helping to create additional jobs for skilled and semi-skilled Jordanians; (2) improving product and service quality in the Kingdom; and (3) increasing Jordan's exports both regionally and throughout the world, the release said.

To help achieve these objectives, the PETRA project will focus its efforts on assisting the Kingdom to address: (1) policy constraints to the private sector by conducting policy analysis and undertaking studies of major problems on behalf of private sector groups; (2) industry level constraints by conducting marketing and risk analysis seminars and funding agri-business and other business assessments; (3) firm level constraints by providing technical assistance (including feasibility and marketing studies, management assistance and pilot projects); and (4) capital constraints by conducting studies

of development finance mechanisms and capital markets, and by providing assistance in the privatisation of wholly or partially-owned government enterprises.

For nearly 34 years, the primary focus of the U.S. government's economic assistance efforts has been on helping the Kingdom to develop its physical and human resource base principally in the public sector. The release continued, the PETRA project represents AID's first major effort to assist high priority activities supporting the Kingdom's private sector. PETRA will likely focus on activities which promote private investment and exports as well as cost competitive import substitution. Priority will be given to sponsoring those activities that take advantage of Jordan's scarce natural resource endowments, benefit more than one firm, generate new employment and build the technical and managerial capacities of Jordan's private sector institutions and firms.

USAID extends funds for health care programme, industrial development

AMMAN (J.T.) — The governments of Jordan and the United States on Tuesday signed two agreements under which the U.S. will provide \$16 million to help the Kingdom implement a primary health care programme and a project to assist Jordan's industrial growth and marketing.

Both agreements were signed in Amman by Acting Minister of Planning Rajai Muasher and U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Boeker, and Mr. Lewis P. Reade, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in Jordan.

Under one agreement, USAID plans to provide a contribution of \$6.5 million to Jordan's \$12.2 million primary health care nursing development project. This six-year, U.S.-Jordanian effort has been designed to strengthen the quality of Jordan's nursing profession and to enhance the primary health care (PHC) services being delivered to mothers and children by the Kingdom's nurses, midwives and other health care providers.

Over the life of this project the government of Jordan is expected to contribute \$5.5 million in funding and other in-kind resources, while AID is expected to contribute \$6.5 million (of which \$2 million is being provided in U.S. fiscal year 1986 funds and the remainder will be provided in subsequent years). The remaining balance of \$0.2 million will be contributed by two U.S. private and voluntary agencies: the Save the Children Federation and Catholic Relief Services who will also participate in the implementation of this development effort by providing private sector support for community health programmes.

according to a press release issued by the American Centre in Amman.

The project will improve the performance of nurses and midwives in delivering primary health care services and will promote community awareness and participation of PHC activities. Emphasis will be placed on training nurses and midwives in child survival interventions and on improving the entire profession of nursing, the release said. The basic curricula for nurses, midwives and assistant nurses will be revised and expanded to emphasise communication skills, community health, patient teaching, breast feeding, prenatal and postnatal care, referral and field/practical experience in these areas.

Under the second agreement signed on Tuesday, AID plans to provide a contribution of \$9.5 million to the government of Jordan's \$13.8 million industrial development project. The project will help to improve the ability of Jordanian manufacturers in all sectors to produce and market quality products at competitive

prices. Over the life of the project, the government is expected to contribute \$4.3 million, and AID's contribution is expected to be \$9.5 million (of which \$4 million is being provided in U.S. fiscal year 1986 and the remaining \$5.5 million is planned to be provided in subsequent years).

The overall purpose of this project is to assist private sector manufacturing firms to expand their operations and improve their production efficiencies. The project will provide technical assistance, training, and commodities to support the further development of three key Jordanian organisations which are expected to play an enhanced role in support of the manufacturing sector. These organisations include: (1) the Chamber of Industry; (2) the Jordan Institute of Management; and (3) the Faculty of Engineering and Technology at the University of Jordan.

The project will assist the Chamber of Industry in its efforts to improve and expand its dual functions of providing services to member companies and representing their interests in public policy formation.

There will be assistance to help create a new manufacturing and marketing improvement section within the Jordan Institute of Management.

Emergency services conduct fire drill at Amman airport

AMMAN (Petra) — An emergency drill was successfully conducted at Amman airport on Tuesday by a team from five different services and departments. The drill entailed rescuing passengers from an aircraft which sustained damage and caught fire in a mock incident at the airport.

According to the assistant director of Amman airport, the mock incident occurred while the aircraft was about to take off

and the pilot reported unidentified problems. The plane was guided by the control tower to a spot some distance off the main runway where fire broke out inside the plane. All the units were alerted and preparations were made for dealing with the emergency. These measures included closing airspace and rushing ambulances and fire engines to the scene. The drill also entailed evacuating passengers, some of whom were supposedly injured, to the nearest hospitals.



The Civil Defence Department, Civil Aviation Authority, Royal Medical Services and Ministry of Health on Tuesday carry out an emergency drill at Amman airport (Petra photo)

Queen to patronise congress on pediatric surgery

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Approximately 200 pediatric surgeons from the Arab World, Europe and Canada will gather here on Oct. 9 to take part in the first Arab congress on pediatric surgery which is scheduled to convene under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, according to a pediatric surgeon from the Royal Medical Services (RMS).

Brigadier Hayel Ojeilat said participants in the three-day congress will deliver and discuss 47 working papers on topics relevant to child care and pediatric surgery. The papers were chosen out of 162 researches and studies on pediatric surgery which were submitted to the preparatory committee, Dr. Ojeilat told a press conference held Tuesday at the Jordan Medical Centre in Shmeisani.

He said that three committees, a scientific one formed in Jordan and another two consultative panels on the regional and international levels, selected the papers in accordance with the importance of their themes.

According to Dr. Ojeilat, the congress will enable participants to look into the latest achievements in this field and introductions of pediatric-related topics as well as focusing on the importance of child care and medical services for children.

Prior to convening the congress, a special meeting will be held in preparation for setting up an independent society of Arab pediatric surgeons, a project which has been suggested by Jordan. The congress is being organised by the Ministry of Health, the RMS and the University of Jordan, Dr. Ojeilat said.

The congress includes a scientific schedule, a seminar on the side-lines and a special programme whereby participants may visit historic and archaeological sites in the Kingdom, he added.

Dr. Ojeilat said that a large number of Jordanian pediatricians have expressed willingness to join the congress meetings and added that he expected the number to be increased in the days preceding the opening ceremony.

All seminars and discussions may be attended by all participants and those interested in excursions to touristic sites will have to pay JD 17 as subscription fee, Dr. Ojeilat said explaining that the fees are needed to cover extra expenses as the organising parties cannot support the whole event.

Foundation mobilises air force, students to raise cash for CP victims

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Volunteer students from schools, colleges and universities are preparing themselves for the fourth Cerebral Palsy (CP) Day on Thursday, Oct. 2, to collect as many donations as possible for CP children in the country. And for the first time, the Royal Air Force has agreed to spread fliers from Jordan's skies around major cities in Jordan to promote the campaign, according to Mr. Fakhr Bilbeisi, president of the CP Foundation.

Mr. Bilbeisi said that there was still a great need to increase the public awareness for the prevention of CP because ten out of 1,000 children in Jordan suffer from CP, while in developed countries only one out of 1,000 children suffers from the illness. He believes that the Jordanian people will be more giving this year on CP Day. Last year, JD 25,000 was donated on CP Day. "We hope that our fourth CP Day will be a great success in our endeavours to prevent CP, and to collect funds to enable us to achieve our future aims," Mr. Bilbeisi said.

Where the money will go

Donations will be used by the CP Foundation to take on three more physiotherapists to bring the foundation's number up to ten as they are needed to help the increasing number of CP children; to provide occupational and speech therapists by obtaining scholarships for training abroad; to provide facilities, special classes and schools for CP children and to buy two large buses for children in Amman and Irbid, according to Mr. Bilbeisi.

There are three CP centres in the country in Amman, Zarqa, and Irbid. Mr. Bilbeisi hopes to open a centre in Aqaba in cooperation with Al-Thaghir Society for the Handicapped next year. There were 775 children registered and treated in the Amman CP centre and 197 in Irbid in 1985.

Financial support

"Financial support is essential for developing our facilities and care for CP children," said Mr. Bilbeisi. He added that a great deal of support is being provided by the King Hussein Medical Centre and by some specialised doctors who provide their services to the children free of charge. Support from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Development has also been given, he noted. "We need to improve our services for CP children and their families, so any small donation from any member of the

public will be highly appreciated and used to benefit the children," said the president of the foundation.

Mrs. Laila Sharaf, a founder of the CP Foundation, said at a press conference held Tuesday at the CP centre in Amman, that she is very pleased with the achievements of the foundation. She also said the foundation in Jordan is the only one of its kind in the Middle East after the one in Beirut was destroyed in 1977. Mrs. Sharaf stressed the importance of educating adults in rural areas about the higher risk of CP children as a result of marriages between first cousins.

Mrs. Joan Majali, vice-president of the CP Foundation said CP children must not be institutionalised. "They should be taught how to live at home and must stay within their community. The mother is the most important doctor to her CP child, so we teach her how to handle her child, and how to teach the child to carry a normal relationship with his or her siblings," she said.



A six-year old boy with Cerebral Palsy gradually learns to walk by supporting himself on furniture, walking on his knees (above) and finally on his own two legs. After his therapy, the boy was able to attend a normal school.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet forms team to IESCO talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has formed Jordan's delegation to the extraordinary conference of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (IESCO) which is due to convene in Rabat on Oct. 7. The delegation will be led by Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Education, Abdul Wahhab Al Majali and will include several senior ministry officials as well as Jordan's ambassador to Morocco.

Japan donates \$500,000 to UNRWA

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Japanese government has donated \$500,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for the construction of a school building in Jerash refugee camp to replace dilapidated pre-fab school premises there. The new building will consist of 14 classrooms, an administration unit, a multipurpose room and a library. Since 1950, Japan has made cash and in-kind contributions to UNRWA totalling over \$121 million.

Lawzi receives Philippines envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Ahmad Al Lawzi on Tuesday received the newly-appointed Philippines ambassador to Jordan. Talks between Mr. Lawzi and the ambassador dealt with cooperation between the two countries in general and in the parliamentary field in particular.

Khayyat leaves for Soviet Union

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat has left for the Soviet Union to take part in a general Islamic conference to be held in the city of Baku in the coming week. The conference will discuss subjects related to Islam in Asia and the contribution of Islamic peoples to the cause of peace and dealing with nuclear disasters. The meeting will also discuss solidarity with the Arab people in their struggle to liberate their lands from Israeli occupation and helping the Palestinians to regain their homeland, Dr. Khayyat said in a pre-departure statement.

Hmoud confers with World Bank team

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud Tuesday conferred with a World Bank delegation currently on a visit to Jordan. They discussed \$15 million loan requested by Jordan to finance a number of local projects. During the meeting, Mr. Hmoud briefed the delegation on projects to be implemented in the country within the five-year development plan and Jordan's financial needs for these projects. The two sides also discussed projects to be implemented in Jordan for developing local communities. The meeting was attended by Mr. Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, director general of the Cities and Villages Development Bank.

Cabinet approves dissolution of two councils

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Tuesday approved the dissolution of the municipal councils of Um Al Qasir and Al Maqabeh. The Cabinet's decision, which was issued upon recommendation by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud, also formed an administrative committee to supervise the municipalities' affairs. The committee is chaired by Khamis Abu Salim, director of the municipal affairs department at the ministry, and comprises of the following members: Abdul Karim Al Safi, Tayyef Hamdan, Obeid Dr'uu, Aref Qaisi, Hamad Abu Rumman, Qassem Al Gharir, Mahmoud Al Muhairat, Ahmad Mleiqi, Hussein Al Khatib and Hamed Al Ghazwi.

Syrian housing delegation due Oct. 13

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Syrian Ministry of Housing is due to arrive here on Oct. 13 for a several-day visit to Jordan during which they will get acquainted with the Kingdom's experience in the field of solar heating. The delegation will also inspect several housing projects.

Jordanian, Egyptian institutes discuss maritime training

AQABA (Petra) — A delegation from the Alexandria-based Arah academy for marine transport ended their four-day visit here on Tuesday after discussing the possibilities of cooperation in marine training with the Aqaba Ports Corporation.

The delegation was headed by the academy's director general, Mr. Jamal Eddine Mukhtar. The academy's deputy director Farouq Arsalan said that both sides agreed to form a joint committee to put forward a draft for academic texts needed for the Aqaba marine school to train Jordanian marine staff and technicians.

The Jordanian and Egyptian

sides, according to Mr. Arsalan, also agreed to hold a seminar on marine pollution to find means of combating pollution and to host training workshops for marine life guards and repairing ships in water. Both sides emphasised the importance of further strengthening cooperation in areas related to training marine staff.

Mr. Arsalan said that a Jordanian delegation is due to visit the academy's headquarters in Alexandria in the future to get first-hand information on the academy's text books and training programmes and to compare all training methods with those given at the Aqaba marine school.

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A legacy of honour

WITH all due respect, we would differ with the view expressed earlier this week by British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Timothy Renton, that the key to resolving the Middle East problem lay in finding Palestinian representatives acceptable to the Palestinian people, Jordan and Israel. Jordan and Palestine do not have any problem about Palestinian representation, as both accept the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, a position that has been firm for the past 12 years.

It is a different matter with the Israelis, to be sure, and we appreciate that Mr. Renton would wish that Palestinian representatives acceptable to Israel could be agreed upon, in order to initiate an international conference or some other such forum to negotiate a lasting and just peace in the area. We would suggest, however, that the representational issue is not the real problem, and we would be disappointed if a power with such a long history of association with the Palestine problem would focus on the question of representation, instead of the question of the national rights of the Palestinians.

We find it slightly perplexing that a great power such as Great Britain, with its decades of involvement in Palestine, would also seek to apply principles of the acceptability of political representatives that it does not always apply elsewhere in the world, such as, for example, Southern Africa or its former colony of Rhodesia. Great Britain performed honourably — as it usually does — in bringing Rhodesia to independence under black majority rule, without questioning the "acceptability" of ZANU, ZAPU or the other African political groups. Similarly, it deals with the African National Congress in South Africa, without seeking to find other black African representatives more acceptable to the white minority government of Pretoria. Why, then, should the Palestinians be different, and have their political representatives subject to the veto of their Israeli adversaries? This strikes us not only as unusual, but altogether un-British, given the deep respect we have for Britain's legacy of honourable diplomacy, with only the occasional historical slip-up.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordanians rejoice

THE Jordanian family yesterday welcomed back its leader, King Hussein, who underwent two surgical operations in London that ended with total success. The Jordanian family takes pride in the strong ties of affection and friendship with its leader, sharing with him his joys and his concern and responsibility and bound to him through deep and profound feelings of mutual appreciation and mutual respect. All Jordanians — citizens open their arms and their hearts for the King, welcoming him back as healthy and strong as ever to resume with this family the long march for further progress. It is clear that the long years of mutual cooperation between leader and people have enhanced the feelings of respect and affection for one another, and resulted in a stronger will on both sides for steadfastness and more determination to shoulder the national duty and to work for the future generations. The Jordanian people welcome their monarch and wish him continued health and continued leadership of this country and its people towards more progress and towards more development.

Al Dustour: Morocco's blunders go on

REGARDLESS of all justifications and pretexts for dealings between Israel and Morocco, contacts between the two sides over the past few weeks can by no means be a source of pride or delight to any Arab citizen. These contacts apparently serve to remove all barriers between the colonial Zionist power and the Arab Nation. The normalisation of the Moroccan-Israeli relations are going ahead according to a plan that does not show any form of respect to Arab feelings. These contacts are gaining serious dimensions every day because they certainly do not serve the interests of the Arab Nation, but only those of Israel and its allies. These contacts are certainly not in conformity with the Fez Arab summit resolutions or its spirit. What is more dismaying to the Arab citizens, is the behaviour of the Israelis themselves who recently staged protest demonstrations against naming one of Ashkelon's streets after King Mohammad V of Morocco. An open rejection of all attempts to be friendly with the Arab countries. It is indeed a strange situation where the aggressor and not the victim is satisfied with the ensuing state of affairs. It is indeed sad to see Israeli ministers and senior officials and journalists constantly visiting Morocco without drawing Arab protests or even a remark from the Arab League. If this relationship is to continue then what could future inter-Arab relations be based on? If the present affairs continue no Arab citizen can blame the African nations for restoring relations with the Jewish state.

Sawt Al Shaab: King returns home

JORDANIAN citizens have rejoiced upon the return of King Hussein to Amman after successful operations in London. They are enthusiastic as he is resuming with them the march for further progress for Jordan and the Arab Nation at large. Even when he was recuperating after the surgical operations, the King had been in constant touch with British leaders and with his own countrymen for the sake of maintaining the quest for achieving peace and stability in the Middle East. The Arab-Israeli conflict was at the centre of his talks with the British leaders with whom he discussed prospects of holding an international conference to find a just solution for the Palestine question. During his stay in London, the King lost no spare moment, but continued his endeavour for ending the Iran-Iraq war and the subject was high on the agenda of his talks with the British prime minister. Neither the operations nor his personal affairs prevented the monarch from pursuing his efforts as usual, and nothing stood in his way in continuing his endeavours for serving his nation. The joy in the hearts of the millions of Arab people for the King's safe return home is a true translation of the feelings of affection and respect they cherish for the leader.

Where does Jordan go from here?

By Riad Khouri

Benefitting from the post-73 oil boom and enjoying a remarkable degree of stability over the past fifteen years, Jordan is emerging as an economy which is outstandingly successful by Third World standards. Gross national product continues to grow and standards of living are rising despite the severe setbacks in the regional economy upon which the country remains dependent.

Of course the present picture is not all that bright. The government budget deficit is quite large, reserves of gold and foreign exchange are stagnant and unemployment is growing. The balance of payments in deficit and economic growth has slowed down sharply. Expatriate remittances are declining as are prices on the Amman Financial Market.

Nevertheless, the overall economic situation in Jordan is good, especially in comparison with her neighbours and other states in the Middle East. Literally created after the First World War,

Jordan has made enormous progress in the past half century or so and can no longer be classified as just another backward, developing country. But what about the next few years or decades? Having built up a fair infrastructure, where does Jordan go from here? Is the country poised for a take-off which will allow it to join the developed nations or at least stand in the top rank among Third World states?

Unfortunately, the answer to this all-important question is: not necessarily. Undoubtedly, a lot of Jordanians — just like their brethren in the rest of the developing world — would love to enjoy living standards of the level of the United States or Canada. And so they can: by emigrating there. The Americans and rich people like them are not stupid (economically, anyway). A Jordanian with a graduate degree in engineering, biology or whatever who can't function properly (economically or otherwise) in Jordan or other

parts of the Middle East will more often than not be welcomed by the authorities to whom he is applying for immigration to the United States or another developed country. But what about the rest of the population who can't or won't leave their homes and families in the Third World? Their choices are more difficult. For those among them with the greatest amount of ambition, guts, foresight and patience there is only one option. If they don't want to or can't spend the rest of their lives in Australia or West Germany, but nevertheless refuse to accept Third World levels and patterns of development and life, the answer is to turn their impoverished environment into something better.

This has been done to a great extent in Jordan, but a vital element is still missing in any attempt to put the country into the class of the permanently prosperous. In a word, what is lacking in Jordan and most of the Third World is proper

management. The developing countries in general are full of all sorts of natural resources, unlike for example Japan or Switzerland. What then makes these two economies enormously successful and the Third World poor?

Marxist would find the answer to this question in history, politics and patterns of imperialism and neo-colonial exploitation. There is a great deal of truth in this, but stopping here and blaming all our problems on the Americans or the Israelis is wrong. The Germans, Canadians or Danes are rich because they manage their public and private sectors efficiently. Jordan, Iraq or Saudi Arabia may enjoy temporary prosperity as a direct or indirect result of high oil prices, but improper management will certainly lead to this wealth evaporating, leaving behind socio-economic chaos as well as bitterness due to frustrated expectations.

On the simplest and most practical levels, take two of the bigger failures in Jordan in recent

times: the Jordan Fertilizers Industry Company and the Rizk family's financial operation. The Fertilizer Company's net losses were no less than JD 21 million last year, basically due to management problems. The Rizk affair and its attendant losses have now become too well known for further discussion, but there again the problem was one of severe mismanagement. Unfortunately, there are many other firms in Jordan facing difficulties, though not on this scale. Look at their problems and most of the time you will find mismanagement had a lot to do with them.

So what's the solution? It's easy to say that with proper management, firms and the economy as a whole would run better and would ensure permanent prosperity for all. But how is this to be achieved? By firing incompetent managers? Not really, since possibly equally poor replacements would succeed them. Anyway, a good manager may do badly in a week

inappropriate system, and he might be powerless to change such a situation.

Management is an art which has slowly evolved into a science, and its practitioners today are known as "management consultants." Such an expression is new to the Third World where businesses (and even states) are controlled by families or members of the same clan or tribe who will not allow outsiders to help them run things. But this has to change if developing countries are to make the best use of their resources and to be allowed to grow in a stable and steady manner.

Auditor and management consultant Adnan Khateib says "People here don't understand management consulting or its benefits because it's still a new thing in Jordan." I agree but I'm not too optimistic about the local receptivity to this and other innovations needed to help us manage rapid and sometimes bewildering socio-economic change.

In break with secrecy, Soviets display nuclear test site

By Robert Evans

Reuter

Last weekend the Soviet defence and foreign ministries organised a press visit to the Soviet Union's formerly top-secret main nuclear test site in Central Asia and its nearby garrison town. Reuters chief representative in Moscow, Robert Evans, was in the party as pool correspondent for Reuters, Associated Press and United Press International. The following is his first despatch.

GELEN HILLS, Soviet Central Asia — In an unprecedented break with secrecy, the Soviet Union last weekend opened parts of its main nuclear test site in barren central Asian granite hills for its first known inspection by foreigners.

A small group of journalists from the West and Japan as well as Soviet and Eastern bloc reporters were shown shafts tunnelled into hillsides where tests had taken place and one which 14 months ago had been prepared for an explosion.

Senior Soviet officers accompanying the party made it clear the visit had been arranged to reinforce Moscow's appeals to the United States to join in the Kremlin's year-old moratorium on nuclear testing.

"The aim of our journey is to show you that our test site is silent. We would like it to remain that way for ever," General Yuri V. Lebedev of the defence ministry told the group when we flew from Moscow.

At the site, in the Gegend Hills about 145 kilometres west of the city of Semipalatinsk, rail tracks run to the rusted iron doors of two tunnels we were told had not yet been used for testing.

The only sign of activity, apart from a lone guard in a wooden watch-tower near one of the tunnels, came from a herd of mountain goats scrambling over the crumbled granite hill-top.

The doors into one tunnel were unlocked for us and we were led about 100 metres along a rail track into the hillside.

General Arkady D. Ulenko, commander of test zone area, told us that all tests on the site were carried out in shafts bored horizontally into the granite and not dug down into the ground as many Western experts believed.

He said work on this tunnel had been halted when the moratorium was declared seven months before it would have been ready for a test. In the tunnel, about four metres wide and four metres high, a ventilation pipe some half a metre in diameter ran along one side at head level and power lines by the rail track on the other.

For the first 50 metres, tight-meshed wire netting was fixed to the roof and walls to prevent rock falls. Ulenko, six years in his post, declined to tell us exactly how long the tunnel was but where we stopped it seemed to begin a slight incline.

"The length of the tunnel depends on the strength of the charge," the general said. "We only use it once."

When testing was in preparation, Ulenko said, such a site would have been humming night and day with the roar of bulldozers, the hammering of drills and the buzz of power generators.

"If we never had to start up again, I'd be the happiest man on earth," declared the short, slightly-built Ulenko. "But it's up to the Americans to accept the hand we're offering."

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced the moratorium on underground

tests, the only ones still permitted under the 1963 Soviet-U.S. partial nuclear test ban treaty, on August 6 last year and invited Washington to follow suit.

The Reagan administration has declined to do so, saying that it needs to continue to maintain the efficiency of existing weapons and according to a Soviet count has staged 18 tests in Nevada during the past 14 months.

On August 18 this year, Gorbachev extended the Soviet moratorium until January 1, 1987.

Our group flew from Moscow on September 26 by special TU-134 jet to the city of Semipalatinsk, in the north-east corner of Kazakhstan, about 600 kilometres from the Soviet border with Mongolia and China.

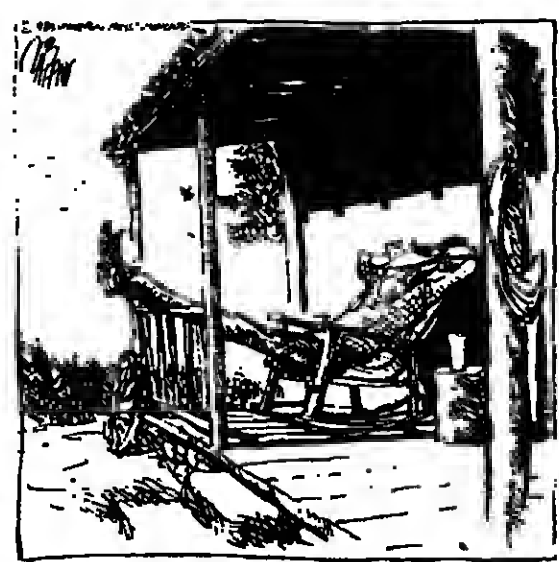
At Semipalatinsk, we transferred to a small Antonov-26 air force transport and flew for an hour to a town, unmarked on Soviet maps, on the banks of the River Irtysh — the garrison for the test area.

Ulenko told us the town, an oasis in the surrounding barren steppe and heavily populated with young military families whose children packed a park near our hotel, was simply known as "yoveny gorodok" or "military settlement."

From there, we were taken westwards the next morning by Mi6 military helicopters, flying low for an hour over salt lakes and herds of cattle, goats and horses.

We landed in the foothills of the Gegend range, at the forward garrison site for the test grounds, seemingly almost empty of people. From this settlement, where we saw rusted piles of abandoned machinery by a factory building, we drove 10 kilometres over rutted dirt roads.

The site commander said the Soviet Union had strictly observed the 1974 so-called threshold



treaty with the United States that limited the two powers to underground explosions of no more than 150 kilotonnes in force.

"Everyone here would be delighted if we never had to have any more," he said. "I'd be glad to stay on to supervise the disposal of our weaponry and then I'd retire and spend my time on a river bank."

He said the cost of preparing for tests was colossal, although he gave no figures. "We'd certainly rather be building metros (underground railways) somewhere than tunnelling for these reasons," he told us.

One of his aides said the cost of testing explained why the site and its approach roads might appear primitive to Western eyes.

"This, we hope, is all temporary," the aide said. "To lay out modern roads would raise costs even further and once the tests are over they would be useless. No one would ever live out here although it's practically radiation-free."

Ulenko said he could not accept some U.S. arguments that there was still no fully reliable means of detection of nuclear blasts. "The Soviet-U.S. observer group shows that," he told us.

Since July this year, two American scientific observers and a team from the Soviet Academy of Sciences have been setting up three monitoring stations around the Semipalatinsk site under a private agreement.

Similar stations are to be established around the Nevada testing grounds but so far the Soviet scientists due to take part have not received their U.S. visas.

Our group was flown from the Gegend Hills by military helicopter to visit the American team, presently only two, at a station they have established near the east Kazakhstan town of Karakalinsk.

David Chavez, a seismologist from the University of Nevada at Reno, told us their entire American equipment had been able to register a U.S. test in

Nevada on July 17, but not two subsequent, unannounced smaller ones.

"There has been absolutely no sign of activity on the Soviet site since we've been here," said the 30-year-old Chavez. "There is no doubt whatsoever that we would know if there had been."

But Chavez said if a full inspection system were to be set up by the Soviet Union and the United States, "I think there would have to be monitoring stations in the area of all possible testing sites in both countries."

He added: "Although we are sure we can record major explosions anywhere in the world, and establish their origin, we cannot yet record small ones on a continent or so away."

Just as the team's equipment had been unable to record smaller U.S. explosions, it would be unlikely to pick up at Karakalinsk small tests if they took place at the other known Soviet testing ground of Novaya Zemlya, in the Arctic Ocean, Chavez said.

The human cost of the arms race

By Robert J. McCloskey

Arms and Hunger, by Willy Brandt, translated by Anthea Bell (Pantheon, 208pp).

THE CASE that Willy Brandt argues in this brief and perceptibly angry book is of a piece with the emergency programme put forth in 1980 by the Independent Commission on International Development Issues which he chaired. To combat festering under-development, poverty and hunger in the Third World, the commission recommended a five-year plan embracing major transfers of financial assistance, a global food programme, new energy policies and structural reforms in the international economic system.

In his foreword to *Arms and Hunger*, the former chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Nobel Peace Prize laureate says he is often asked what became of those recommendations. Precious little is the answer and that is the reason for this book which, he adds, is not written for experts as was the report six years ago. This time out Brandt is going for a mass audience because the appalling spread of human misery since then is, in significant measure, the consequence of doomsday military spending — estimated globally at \$1 trillion per year. Unrelenting human deprivation will foment a "growth of hatred," Brandt contends, that may incite revolutions and wars.

He correctly points out that under-development and human need — the North/South agenda — has for too long been subordinated to East/West strategic issues which, owing to the public involvement of heads of government and a higher level of international debate, were the

givens of paramount immediacy and mortal concern. He has heard enough from "self-declared realists" and their rhetoric about disarmament and development being objectives too important each in its own right to be linked together. But whether, as he speculates, there has been a lessening of that "scrupulous separation which might permit correlation of policies and, even better, more balanced expenditure of resources is not a matter of public record. Not in Washington. Neither now nor in the past.

BOOK REVIEW

Just a few weeks ago Secretary of State George Shultz, together with ministers of other potential donor governments, refused to pledge any amount to a five-year development presented by African nations at a special session of the United Nations General Assembly. Some years ago former secretary Dean Rusk, referring to defence budgets and implying we were hostage to them, suggested to an audience that it "let its imagination soar" with visions of what those sums might do for humanitarian need at home and abroad. And it wasn't only the cost of nuclear weapons that later moved Secretary Henry Kissinger to exclaim, "My God. How much is enough?"

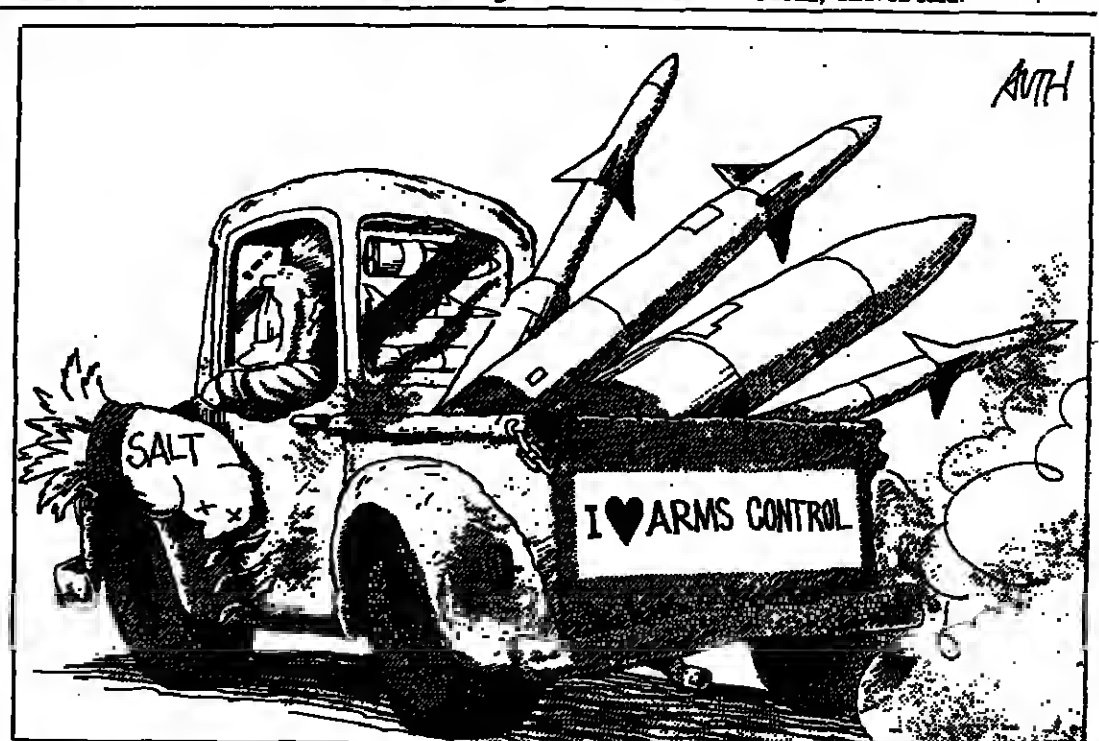
To what extent Brandt gave voice to these questions when he held political power in the early 1970s and when Third World deterioration became visible is not clear. His well-deserved Nobel Prize is attributable to the inspiration and leadership he gave to *Ospollik*. Now he is throwing the book at governments — principally the nuclear powers — for stockpiling weapons at double the cost of 1980 while 500 million

children and adults suffer malnutrition and 800 million live — or attempt to live — in absolute poverty. The inevitable observation which Brandt makes is that heedless pursuit of military muscle will ultimately produce less security and greater risk of war. "One can no longer claim with a clear conscience that more armaments automatically mean more security" nor "dispute the fact that, on the contrary, humanity is in danger of arming itself to death."

A 1984 World Food Council conclusion that squared with his commission's judgement four years earlier — that an international commitment of \$4 billion per year until the end of the century would assure access to food and productive lives for 500 million people in need — illustrates the gaping disproportion between world armament and world development and helps "make Brandt's case that increased economic commitment is the better bet for peace."

Brandt recognised that moral exhortation will not suffice any more than will genuine development — concentrated on people not on systems — be fostered merely with larger aid programmes from traditional donors. In this connection, one wishes he had dealt more with the need to avoid aggravating Third World dependencies; more also with the reality that, for political purposes, important donors will continue to administer assistance bilaterally. Then, while he advocates involvement by the Soviet Union and its allies in systematic contributions to multilateral programmes, it is not evident how that would occur.

In 1980 Brandt noted that Western industrial nations were suffering their own problems and



that many in government told him that it was the worst of times to be advocating radical economic and institutional change, however noble the purpose. It can be anticipated that he will hear the same today from the United States. Secretary Shultz told the U.N. conference it is accepted that Africa needs help, but, because of severe budgetary restraints, the challenge for the administration, Shultz said, will be to continue assistance at current levels, not increase them. Brandt notes the problem of deficits, contending that they cannot be isolated without impact on the poor countries.

Brandt knows too the American record for humanitarian concern and assistance. He was there at the end of World War II, and in West Berlin when the United States engineered the heroic airlift into the city in 1948. He pays fair

tribute to those achievements and obviously hopes for that kind of leadership from Washington again. It is equally obvious that he is looking beyond this administration. He is critical of it in various ways — apart from military spending — that relate to World Bank funding and lending programmes for underdeveloped nations.

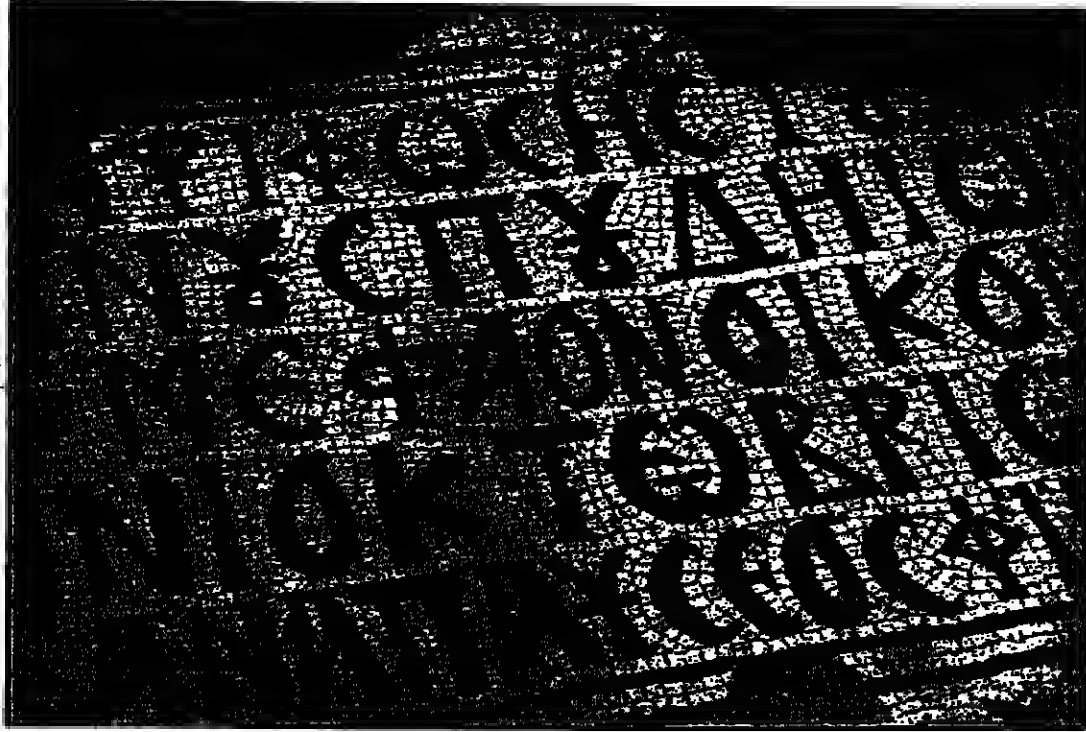
Still, he is nothing if not bold. Among the new international initiatives he discusses are a new Bretton Woods Agreement and a modern-day Marshall Plan. These or similar initiatives will be required if the poor countries are ever able to raise their heads above staggering debt and denial imposed on them by disparities in trade policies and the current monetary system.

Foremost though is the imperative of erasing any prospect of a nuclear war. Inasmuch as "our objective ability to solve most

problems has grown almost as much as our capacity to destroy everything," none of these objectives is unthinkable to Brandt.

Arms and Hunger is a very personal book by a man who has endured deprivation and witnessed the degradation of his homeland. Impatient, occasionally emotional, Willy Brandt's appraisal of the conditions which continue to create injustice in the world, cannot reasonably be faulted. If some of the remedies he proposes prove unattainable, the objectives which inspired them are no less worthy — The Guardian.

Robert J. McCloskey, former American ambassador to Cyprus, The Netherlands and Greece, is currently counselor for Catholic Relief Services.



Part of the large inscription in the nave of the Church of St. Stephen, giving the name of Umm er-Resas as Mefa'a during the Byzantine period.



General view of the mosaic floor in the 6th Century church excavated at Umm er-Resas. The mosaic representations

of cities is beyond the six steps in the background, at a higher level.

Jordanian-Italian team unearths mosaic floor at Umm er-Resas

Text and Photos
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

The following article is part one in a two-part series on excavations at the site of Umm er-Resas, south of Madaba

The beauty of Byzantine art, the thrill of archaeological discovery, and the painstaking reconstruction of historical fact were all evident at the archaeological site of Umm er-Resas earlier this summer, where a Jordanian-Italian team uncovered a mosaic floor whose historical importance takes second place only to the Palestine mosaic map at Madaba.

The large, sprawling site of Umm er-Resas ("mother of lead") has been known, since the early 19th Century, to be the remains of an important Byzantine town. It had never been excavated until this year's dig by Father Michele Piccirillo of the Franciscan Archaeological Institute, and Mr. Taysir Atiyat of the Department of Antiquities.

At the turn of the century, the German scholars Brunnow and Domszowski visited the site and drew a slightly imprecise plan of the walled town, measuring about 100 metres wide by 150 metres long. They did not draw the more extensive remains north of the walled site. Nelson Glueck visited Umm er-Resas in the 1930s and also photographed it from the air.

The total area of the ruins, inside and outside the walls, is about three hectares, making it one of the largest such sites in Jordan.

The most extensive surface survey was done in 1938 by the Franciscan scholars Father Sylvester J. Saller and Father Bellarmio Bagatti, both of whom excavated in the Mount Nebo-Madaba area. Their surface examination of Umm er-Resas, published in 1949 in their book *The Town of Nebo*, documented at least ten churches or chapels, four within the walled area and six among the unwalled settlement immediately to the north.

They noted, from the different construction techniques and building materials of the churches,

that the settlement must have existed for several centuries, during which church construction continued unabated. They also identified many architectural and decorative elements among the ruins, including lintels with crosses of assorted forms (Maltese, Greek, the X-sign, and six-leaved rosettes), ornamented doorways with fine geometric lines, Ionic capitals decorated with crosses, and column shafts.

Fathers Saller and Bagatti reviewed, but rejected, all of the suggestions for the site's ancient identification, including Meron or Myros, Labas, Mephaat, or en-Nuqub. They noted in conclusion: "Nabataean, Roman, Byzantine and Arabic remains have been noted on this site, but in its present form it is essentially Byzantine, and it is this period which would undoubtedly receive much new light if this place would ever be studied more thoroughly."

How right they were — for this year's excavations have uncovered two large, well preserved mosaic floor tapestries from two adjacent churches, part of what is thought to have been a monastic complex among the open settlement north of the walled town. The complex of four churches and/or chapels spans a period of at least 200 years, between the late 6th and late 8th Centuries A.D.

The most important mosaic is the floor tapestry covering the nave of the large (22 x 15 metres) Church of St. Stephen (in the complex numbered 1 and 2 in the Saller/Bagatti plan). The mosaic includes several inscriptions, a central carpet decorated with vine medallions, and two surrounding frames. One has representations of cities in Jordan and Palestine, and the other representations of Egyptian cities and scenes from the Nile and Delta regions.

This mosaic has provided considerable new information,

including:

- the ancient name of Umm er-Resas, which was Mefa'a in the local Semitic dialect, or Mefa'at in Greek (corresponding to the biblical site Mepha-a-th);
- the names of several other towns in the region;
- further evidence of harmonious Christian/Muslim co-existence during the Umayyad and early Abbasid years;
- intriguing new information about the source and date of the 8th Century iconoclastic movements that disfigured human and animal representations in Byzantine art, particularly church mosaics;
- evidence of the latest known Christian/Byzantine church mosaic in the land of Jordan, dating from the late 8th Century A.D.

An inscription in the nave of the Church of St. Stephen gives its dedication date as the year 680 of the era arabia, or the Arabian Era. This era started with the Roman annexation of the Nabataean Kingdom and other lands of south Jordan/north Arabia in 106 A.D., to form the *Provincia Arabia* or Arabian Province.

Therefore the year 680 in the inscription would correspond to 786 A.D. — making this the latest known Christian church mosaic in Jordan. Previously, the latest dated church mosaic, at Ma'in village south-west of Madaba, was from 720 A.D.

The Umm er-Resas church mosaic therefore provides more evidence, to complement that at Jerash and other city sites, that a Christian community continued to exist peacefully here into the Abbasid period.

The nave mosaic inscription in Greek, whose good state of preservation is matched by its bountiful historical information, says the church was dedicated to St. Stephen, "the first martyr and the first deacon," during the rule of Bishop Sergios. It adds that the church was built by John, son of Isaac, "deacon and chief of the people of the camp of Mefa'ann."

Father Piccirillo said in an interview with the Jordan Times that the fact that a Christian cleric

was the chief, or civil head, of the town of Mefa'a during the Abbasid period may indicate that Mefa'a may have enjoyed the status of an autonomous community.

The mostly Arabic names of the church's benefactors are also mentioned in other mosaic inscriptions along the east end of the church floor. These include Gumela (Jamileh), Ayyas and Petros Arabo ("Peter the Arab").

An inscription at the east end of the south aisle mentions the site of "Limboa." Father Piccirillo suggests Limbon might be the ancient name of the modern village of Libb, along the King's Highway south of Madaba (at the turnoff to Mekawir/Macharus).

The same inscription also mentions Mt. Nebo, known by its Greek name of Phisga. It reads: "Ob, Lord, remember your servant Kajomos, monk and priest of Phisga."

Next to it is another short inscription by one of the human mosaicists who made the beautiful floor tapestry, for he did not mention his name. The inscription reads: "Ob, Lord, remember your servant the mosaicist whose name you know."

At the east end of the north aisle is another short inscription which mentions the site of "Diblaton". This is certainly not Dhiban (ancient Dhiban), but may be the site of biblical Diblatim, or Beth-diblatim, which has not been identified with a modern settlement or archaeological site in Jordan.

Another inscription in the presbytery, around the altar, was made in 756 A.D. (about two decades before the nave inscription) by the mosaicist Staurakios, from Ezboun (Hisban).

The important mosaics discovered at Umm er-Resas this year can still be viewed for three more days only, as they will be covered up again on Saturday morning, to protect them until they can be properly conserved and displayed. Umm er-Resas is a 90-minute drive from Amman, and is located about 30 kilometres south-east of Madaba.



Representation of the city of Philadelphia (Amman) in the Umm er-Resas mosaic, with the name Philadelphia in Greek at top, and the name Madaba at bottom of photo.



View within the walled town at Umm er-Resas, with the town wall at far left, and remains of arches that supported the roofs of buildings within the walls.

King meets British minister

(Continued from page 1)

role Britain could play, along with the European Community, in such efforts.

Petra said the talks also covered ways to strengthen Jordanian-British relations.

Officials quoted by AP said Crown Prince Hassan and Mr. Rifai briefed Mr. Renton on the latest developments in the region and both reaffirmed Jordan's call for an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices to work out a peace settlement.

The officials also told AP that the Crown Prince and Mr. Rifai also discussed with the British minister the EC's role in supporting efforts to convene an international conference as called for.

Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Al Dudin also met with Mr. Renton and briefed him on the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and Israel's measures aimed at evicting the Palestinian people from their homeland, Petra said.

'Lebanese Forces' issues warning

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Dudin also briefed Mr. Renton on Jordan's five-year development plan for the occupied territories. The plan, Mr. Dudin said, was aimed at enabling the Arab people's steadfastness against Israeli practices.

Jordan was working in cooperation with Arab countries to help the Palestinians market their agricultural products in other Arab states, Mr. Dudin told Mr. Renton.

The British minister, accompanied by his wife, arrived here on Monday on a three-day visit on the third leg of a Middle East tour which has already taken him to Sudan and Egypt. He is expected to hold a press conference on Wednesday during which he will discuss Middle East developments and Britain's stand vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mrs. Renton, accompanied by the under-secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, visited the Baqa'a refugee camp on Tuesday. She reviewed the living conditions of the refugees there and was briefed on services offered to them.

Queen reaffirms Jordan's commitment

(Continued from page 1)

6. our Jordanian family will examine the status of our children by initiating and encouraging dialogue and other public activities amongst individuals from all sectors of society who are committed to the welfare of the child. Our common aim this week — as a Jordanian family, as part of the Arab Umma, and as a member of the international community of nations — is to reignite and reaffirm the concern for the welfare of children that was initially codified by the U.N. General Assembly's Declaration of the Rights of the Child in November 1959. Since the International Year of the Child in 1979, and the launching of a global effort to adopt a United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, the Arab League, in 1982, adopted the Charter of the Rights of the Arab Child ratified by the government of Jordan two years later.

We are proud of that Charter as a declaration of the aspirations we hold dear for our children based on the humanistic legacy of our Arab and Islamic culture. We have pledged, before God and our children, that every Arab child shall have the guarantee of freedom, nationality, dignity, education, nutrition, recreation, health services, housing and social security. We have also pledged that our children shall be protected from neglect, cruelty, exploitation and racial or religious discrimination; that they shall be given special care if handicapped; and that they are entitled to the loving care of parents, family and community.

But promises and aspirations are not enough in a world where tens of thousands of children die every day from afflictions that could be easily prevented or treated. Our challenge today is to transform pledges into practical reality, and noble ideals into effective child development programmes.

In the past decade, our accelerated child welfare and services programmes in Jordan, conducted jointly by the private and public sectors, have aimed at three goals that His Majesty King Hussein has always stressed: to

Queen reaffirms Jordan's commitment

(Continued from page 1)

achieve a consistent level of excellence in child services; to reach children in every city, village and rural district in the country; and to pioneer research and programme development in new fields that Arab children have not yet benefitted from.

In all our efforts — whether immunisation campaigns, early development research, children's and community centres, services for handicapped children, or primary health care strategies — we have sought to forge linkages among the Arab, Islamic and Western worlds; to draw upon the expertise of specialised Arab, international and private voluntary agencies; and subsequently, to share the fruits of our knowledge with our brothers and sisters throughout the Arab and Islamic World. In this respect, our Jordanian family has always sought to act upon the conviction of His Majesty King Hussein that the needs of the child, like the endeavours of nations, are indivisible and universal and that our community must actively ensure that those wants and needs are met.

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Semiconductor lasers are easily the most numerous. Of the 1.2 million lasers sold in the Western world in 1984, about one million were of the semiconductor variety — used in applications such as telecommunications, laser printers and compact-disc players — with the next biggest selling type being helium-neon systems. The latter sell for about \$200 and are widely used as bar-code readers.

A bugbear for the laser industry is the devices' low efficiency. For a typical semiconductor laser, only

Laser looks for a sales explosion

Exciting new laser techniques are opening up more and more possibilities in many industries. Peter Marsh looks at the vastly expanding market for laser-based equipment.

LONDON — West German wine makers, industrialists worried about counterfeiters, surgeons trying to get rid of kidney stones and submariners employed by the Pentagon have one thing in common.

All are examining exciting new possibilities in laser technology — which, after an action-packed life of 26 years, shows no sign of settling down to middle-aged sedateness.

Lasers produce highly-focused rays of light. This means they can produce, in a very small spot beam, a lot of energy — enough to cut metal and other materials.

The single wavelength of a laser beam also means that the light can be made to interact photochemically with a range of substances depending on the exact wavelength of the ray. For instance different types of lasers will mark or burn holes in materials to a different degree, a property that has a wealth of applications (see chart) in materials treatment, medicine, colour printing and recording of information.

Other uses for lasers include optical communications, in which light at a specific wavelength carries coded messages which represent either digital data or telephone calls, and bar-code scanning in supermarkets, where lasers "read" sequences of black lines on product labels.

The first laser appeared in the U.S. in 1960. Since then, even though applications for the devices have appeared thick and fast, sales have grown only slowly, to an estimated \$560 million this year. The signs are, however, that the pace is quickening, with sales increasing by 25 per cent annually in the past few years.

Sales of equipment based around lasers are much higher. They will reach \$11.8 billion this year, more than half as much as a year ago, according to California-based Spectra-Physics, the world's biggest laser company.

As well as finding applications in a wide range of products, the properties of individual lasers vary enormously. Power output can range from a few milliwatts for most semiconductor lasers to tens of kilowatts for the carbon dioxide lasers used in metals cutting and welding. Prices range accordingly, from as little as \$5 for semiconductor devices to \$500,000 or more for the biggest carbon dioxide system.

This diversity causes headaches for those trying to monitor the laser industry. "It (the industry) is not clearly defined — it's a composite of a lot of companies involved in very specific applications," says Mr. Andrew Kessler, an analyst at Paine Weber, a New York stockbroker.

The rapid growth of laser sales, spread over a range of disparate applications, can also make life difficult for laser companies. Marketing effort, for example, can be dissipated over too many areas of industry.

Herbert Dwight, president of Spectra-Physics, admits that management failures have been partly to blame for his company's recent lacklustre financial performance. Last year Spectra-Physics made a loss of \$4 million on sales of \$191 million.

Other leading laser companies include Coherent and Control Laser of the U.S. and Canada's Lumonics. The latter owns one of the U.K.'s top laser makers, JK Lasers. In Japan, Hitachi, NEC, Toshiba and Matsushita have in recent years made rapid strides in lasers, mainly due to developments in low-power semiconductor lasers based on materials such as gallium aluminium arsenide.

Semiconductor lasers are easily the most numerous. Of the 1.2 million lasers sold in the Western world in 1984, about one million were of the semiconductor variety — used in applications such as telecommunications, laser printers and compact-disc players — with the next biggest selling type being helium-neon systems. The latter sell for about \$200 and are widely used as bar-code readers.

A bugbear for the laser industry is the devices' low efficiency. For a typical semiconductor laser, only

about 30 per cent of the electrical energy pumped into the system emerges as light energy. The figure falls to about 15 per cent with carbon dioxide lasers and to less than 0.1 per cent with argon-ion machines.

Researchers have recently come up with a way to increase the efficiency, and hence the power output, of so-called YAG devices, a common though expensive form of laser used in applications such as materials working and medicine. YAG lasers are based on crystals of neodymium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet. The new strategy is to couple the YAG crystal to a special type of semiconductor laser which emits radiation at a relatively high power of about half a watt.

Semiconductors of this sort are made in the U.S. by Spectra Diode Laboratories, a joint venture between Spectra-Physics and Xerox. Hitachi and Siemens of West Germany are also working on such devices.

The upshot is that the YAG laser (which normally gains its energy from a flashlamp) can operate at an efficiency of as high as 30 per cent instead of the more normal one per cent.

The diode-pumped YAG lasers that result are barely out of the laboratory. Only a few companies — they include Photon Control of Britain and Lightwave Electric of the U.S. — sell the systems.

Eventually, however, they could play a big part in reducing the cost and size of YAG lasers, bringing down the price from the current \$30,000 or so to perhaps as little as a few hundred dollars. One emerging customer is the U.S. Defence Department. It is examining the possibility of using diode-pumped YAG lasers — the rays of which can penetrate through sea water — for sending messages to submarines via satellites.

Excimer lasers, a relatively novel form of device, have caused recent interest. Made by companies such as Lumonics, Lambda Physik (a West German subsidiary of Coherent) and the U.S.'s Questek, these devices are based on rare gases like xenon and krypton and produce particularly intense bursts of light at ultraviolet wavelengths.

This combination of properties suits a range of applications. The West German wine industry is investigating use of lasers, which normally cost about \$30,000, in sterilising wine. Beaming excimer light into the liquid destroys organisms derived from yeast. These are normally eliminated by the messy process of adding sulphur dioxide.

In the electronics industry, radiation from excimer systems can selectively strip away areas of photoresist from the tops of wafers in circuit-printing processes. GCA, the U.S. semiconductor-equipment company, is among the converts to laser radiation, rather than the less intense ultraviolet light from conventional light sources.

Another new application for lasers is in marking of components. Such techniques can reduce the need for other forms of marking, based on paper labels for instance. General Motors, Motorola, Procter and Gamble, ITT, IBM and McDonnell Douglas, for example, are among the customers of Laser Identification Systems of California, a leading laser-marking company which is owned by Lumonics.

Most lasers for marking are based on YAG or carbon dioxide devices. These lasers, whose radiation is in the infra-red range, can etch fairly large numbers and letters easily enough on plastic and metals but work less well with other substances.

The highly intense, lower-wavelength radiation of excimer lasers is strongly absorbed in a wider range of materials. Excimer lasers thus look highly promising for producing tiny inscriptions — which could be helpful in techniques to outwit counterfeiters — in high-value items such as industrial diamonds and optical components.

— Financial Times news feature.

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Jordan goes down to Kuwait

India, Bahrain and Lebanon win their first golds of Asiad

SEOUL, South Korea (Agencies) — Jordan went down to defeat at the hands of Kuwait, 67-75, in Tuesday's Asian Games' basketball competition. Jordan needs a victory over the Philippines to have a chance of winning the bronze medal.

South Korean archers claimed four more world bests and collected seven gold medals Tuesday, helping their nation edge Japan out of second place in the games' overall gold medal race.

Asian records fell in seven of the eight archery events on Tuesday. In four cases, organisers reported the scores as world bests, although the International Archery Federation does not list records in those categories.

Meanwhile, Talal Mansoor of Qatar dashed off with the unofficial title of "Asia's fastest human."

His triumph in the men's 100 metres, in the games record time of 10.30 seconds, gave Qatar its first gold of the current Asian Games.

Four other records fell in nine events at the track, and India and Bahrain also picked up their first golds of the games.

Indian sprint star P.T. Usha, who said she would try for six gold medals here, won the first Tuesday in the women's 400-metre hurdles.

In the men's 400-metre hurdles, Ahmad Hamada of Bahrain won by less than 0.1 second in 49.31, breaking the games mark of 49.43.

Japanese "Iron Man" Shigenobu Murofushi won his fifth Asian Games hammer throw gold medal in a career of more than 20 years.

Lebanon won its first gold of the games when Issam El Homsli lifted a games record total of 352.5 kilograms (777 pounds) in the 110-kilogramme (242-pound) class weightlifting division. The old mark was 350 kilograms (772 pounds).

With just three golds for the day, in track and archery, Japan fell behind in the race to claim the no. 2 position among Asian sports powers behind China, as the Koreans picked up 12 gold medals Tuesday.

The South Koreans also won the first two golds awarded here in taekwondo — a Korean martial art, beat defending champion India for the women's field hockey gold, took another gold from table tennis power China and won one race on the track.

The Chinese, whose gold collection here already exceeded its winning total of 61 in the 1982 games, piled up seven more Tuesday with three victories in

track and field and four gold medals in five table tennis finals.

The one table tennis loss was in men's singles, where Korean Yoo Nam-Kyu beat Hui Jun 21-19, 21-17, 21-16 for the gold. The Koreans also upset China last week for the titles in both the men's and women's team events.

With one weightlifting gold still to be decided Tuesday evening, China had 74 golds, 63 silvers and 32 bronzes.

South Korea had 47 golds, 39 silvers and 56 bronzes after placing 1-2-3 in three of the archery contests.

Japan had 46 golds, 52 silvers and 55 bronzes, keeping it still ahead of the Koreans in total medals.

In track, Mansoor beat Japan's Hiroki Fuwa by 0.14 seconds. His time beat the Asian Games mark of 10.42 seconds set by Thailand's Anant Ratanapol in 1974, although he already had beaten that time in semifinal heats earlier.

Usha beat the games record of 58.47 with a time of 56.08 in the 400-metre hurdles, and finished more than three seconds ahead of China's Zhao Qianqian.

Ji Zebao pole vaulted 5.40 metres, breaking the games record of 5.30 and beating teammate Liang Xueren, who matched the old mark.

Japan gained one of its two track golds in the 3,000-metre steeplechase, with Shigeyuki Aikyo finishing 10.35 seconds ahead of China's Cheng Shouguo in 8 minutes, 36.98 seconds. The old Asian Games record was 8:40.70.

Murofushi won his gold with a hammer throw of 69.20 metres, beating China's Luo Jun, who had 66.34, and Lu Dongping, who had 66.28.

Lim Chun-Ae of South Korea won the women's 800 metres in 2:05.72, 0.32 seconds ahead of China's Yang Liuxia. China's Ma Yongfeng won the shot put with a toss of 18.30 metres and Zhu Yaqing won the heptathlon, a seven-event competition for women.

Among the Korean archers, Park Jung-Ah and Yang Chang-Hun each took two golds — Park for women's 50 metres and overall individual, and Yang for men's 50 metres and 30 metres. Yang, however, lost the overall men's title to Japan's Takayoshi Matsushita, 2,572 to 2,568.

Medal Table after 11 days of Asian Games

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
China	74	63	32
Korea	47	40	56
Japan	46	52	55
Thailand	3	5	7
Philippines	3	2	3
Iran	2	2	4
India	1	3	8
Pakistan	1	1	0
Hong Kong	1	0	2
Lebanon	1	0	1
Bahrain	1	0	0
Qatar	1	0	0
Malaysia	0	5	5
Indonesia	0	2	10
Iraq	0	2	1
Singapore	0	1	3
Kuwait	0	1	2
Nepal	0	0	1

Still, Yang emerged as the games' fifth quadruple gold medalist after Chinese shooters Xu Haifeng and Qiu Bo, Chinese gymnast Li Ning and Japanese swimmer Katsunori Fujiwara.

Kim Jin-Ho won for Korea in the women's 30 metres, and the Koreans took both the men's and women's team titles.

Kim won the 30 metres with a score of 702, beating the Asian record of 696, already higher than the world best listed by the organisers. In the men's 30 metres, Yang broke the Asian record of 705 by one point, and again a world best was reported.

In the women's overall individual, Park's 2,634 was listed as beating both the Asian mark of 2,580 and the world best of 2,616 set by Kim Jin-Ho in 1983.

The women's team total of 7,836 was listed as beating the Asian mark of 7,637 and the world best of 7,721 set by the Soviet Union last year.

The other Asian records were Park's 652 at 50 metres, Yang's

651 at the same distance in the men's event, and the South Korean men's team score of 7,681.

Earlier in the games, South Korean women archers beat three other world records or world bests.

The Koreans' 3-0 victory over India for the women's hockey title followed a 2-1 triumph by the men's team over Olympic champion Pakistan on Monday. India had to settle for the bronze and Japan, which beat Malaysia 3-0, took the silver.

In table tennis, three of the five finals were all-Chinese affairs, with Jiao Zaimin beating He Zhili in the women's singles and taking a silver with He in the women's doubles when fellow Chinese Dai Lili and Geng Lijuan won. Dai and Teng Yi won the mixed doubles over Geng and Hui Jun.

In battles with South Koreans, China lost the men's singles, but Teng and Hui beat Yoo and Kim Wan 21-18, 21-16 for the men's doubles gold.

U.S. and Soviets win in volleyball championships

NANTES, France (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union won their matches in straight sets Monday as the semifinal rounds of the 11th World Men's Volleyball Championships began Monday.

The United States beat Poland, 3-0 (15-12, 15-13, 15-11) while the Soviet Union defeated Japan, 3-0 (16-14, 15-5, 15-10).

Both teams increased their record to 3-0 in the semifinal round with easy victories and are headed for a showdown tonight.

In the other semifinal round at Toulouse, Brazil and France also won. France downed Czechoslovakia, 3-0 (15-10, 15-3, 15-5) after Brazil beat China, 3-1 (12-15, 15-6, 15-7, 15-4).

France and Brazil are both 3-0 in their semifinal play.

The top two teams from each group will meet in Paris on Saturday and Sunday to decide the

title.

The Americans had to go to their fifth set point before finally winning the first game. They went to their seventh set point in the second game before winning. The Americans won the third game easily.

The United States meets Cuba Tuesday. The Cubans have beaten the United States five times in 13 meetings this year.

The United States won the 1984 Olympic gold medal, the 1985 World Cup and is favoured in this year's championship. It has five of six starters from the Olympic team back — Karch Kiraly, Steve Timmons, Craig Buck, Dusty Dvorak and Pat Powers.

Powers led the U.S. team to the victory with 19 winning spikes. Timmons has 12 spikes and also had five defensive blocks.

The Soviets romped to victory after a tough first set.

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Garri Kasparov



Anatoly Karpov

Kasparov stems slide with draw

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R. (AP) — World chess champion Garri Kasparov, under pressure from a dramatic comeback by challenger Anatoly Karpov, stopped his string of losses with a draw in the 20th game of the title match.

The draw left the match tied at 10-10 with only four games left to play. The atmosphere remained so tense that chess experts were refusing to predict who would be the eventual winner.

Although Kasparov stopped Karpov's rush with the 21-move draw, he was forced to use up one of the three games he still had left to play with the "advantageous" white pieces. Each player now has two games with white and two games with black remaining.

The 20th game was played after a four-day break that followed Karpov's third straight victory.

The sudden surge, a rare achievement in world championship chess, brought the former champion back from a

three-point deficit and evened the score.

Karpov is in effect still one point behind, since Kasparov will keep his title if the 24-game match ends in a 12-12 tie.

That means he only has to achieve a draw in the next four games, but the pressure remains on since Kasparov lost the last two games he played with black.

The 21st game, with Karpov playing white, is scheduled for today.

In Monday's game, Kasparov played safely and began with the Catalan opening, with which he had drawn two games quickly in his first title match with Karpov in 1984.

Kasparov played his early moves quickly. At one point, he had more than an hour left on his clock than the challenger.

Kasparov gained a small edge. But with his 13th move, Karpov temporarily sacrificed a pawn, and when Karpov regained the pawn,

the situation remained equal in a colourless position in which white's opening advantage had evaporated.

After black's 21st move, the players agreed to a draw.

"It's true that Kasparov drew today after his three losses," said Cuban chess expert Frank Gual. "But I think that the match situation still favours Karpov psychologically as Karpov was able to neutralise white's opening advantage very easily indeed."

But Dutch International Master Gert Ligerink disagreed. "I think the match situation is better for Kasparov," he said. "After the four-day break, he came to his senses and realised it was far more important to draw today than to go for the win. He should have played that way in the 18th game. But the situation will only become clear after Karpov's next game with white on Wednesday."

U.S. hopes to use high tech to beat Australia

By Sydney Rubin
The Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP) — With the help of NASA know-how, McDonnell Douglas engineers and the world's fastest computer, American yachtsmen hope to recapture the America's Cup from rival Australia next year — and they'll spend at least \$60 million trying.

Elimination trials for the 1987 Cup race begin Oct. 5 with six American syndicates vying for the right to challenge defending Australia in January.

The America II of New York, Sail America of San Diego, Hear of America of Chicago, Eagle of Newport Beach, California, Golden Gate of San Francisco, and Courageous of New Haven, Connecticut will face yachts from England, France, Italy, Canada and New Zealand off Perth, western Australia in a test of seamanship and guts.

But more than even before, this year's race will be a test of technology, a competition that began in 1983 when the radical winged-keel yacht of the Australia II took the cup from the New York Yacht Club that had held it for 132 years — the longest winning streak in any sport.

It has been said that the Aussies won the race on the drawing board — with a revolutionary hull design that made other 12-metre yachts obsolete. The loss keelhauls U.S.

marine technology and was a blow to Yankee ingenuity. But it drew a crew of top scientists to work on the 1987 race who were determined to retake the prize.

"After the loss the plan was immediately to work toward a quantum jump in yacht design," said Heiner Meldner, 47, head of the San Francisco tech team, who took a 9-month unpaid leave from his job at Lawrence Livermore Research Laboratory in northern California, where he designs nuclear weapons for the "star wars" missile defence system.

With a team of 36 aerospace, hydrology and computer scientists — all of their names kept secret — from universities, corporations and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Meldner got down to work.

On Aug. 9, the Golden Gate's yacht was put aboard a freighter to be shipped to Perth. Only a select few had seen the new hull. The boat was to be kept under wraps until the final moment and Meldner, in the finest style of defence contractors, declined to give details of the design.

But the San Francisco boat is not ranked as America's top challenger by either of the Australian syndicates or by the America's Cup Report, an insider's newsletter. That distinction is held by the New York Yacht Club's America II syndicate.

"We've produced a

technological marvel," said Tom Ehman, executive director of America II. "With the help of people from NASA, McDonnell Douglas and MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), we've put new ideas and systems in the hands of our top-notch, naval designers."

Ehman said their boat has performed "brilliantly" during the past three weeks of test runs off the Australian coast.

"I've been told it is going so well it has practically selected itself as the challenger," he said.

Ehman said his syndicate used the same kind of high-tech experts and computer technology as the San Francisco club, but the New York group got started earlier and has spent \$15 million on the project, more money than any other single U.S. club.

The New York club was in Australian waters testing the first of three experimental yachts as early as two years ago.

"The U.S. 42 was the first full-scale, floating 12-metre lab," said Ehman, of the yacht that was tested in 1984.

That boat had a mast and rudder that could be moved and keels that snapped on and off, allowing various configurations to be tested almost instantaneously. At the same time, computer designs and modeling began in the States.

The final product, the U.S. 46,

Irish cycling begins today

Dublin, Ireland (AP) — Sean Kelly is favoured to score his second consecutive victory in the Nissan International Classic Cycling Race, which begins today.

But the 30-year-old Irishman faces a powerful challenge from a field that includes Greg Lemond, the first American winner of the Tour De France who is making his initial appearance in the five-day, 550-mile round-Ireland event.

Other leading challengers in the 90-man field include Adri Van Der Poel of The Netherlands, second overall in last year's inaugural race, Steve Bauer of Canada, Phil Anderson of Australia, Pedro Delgado of Spain, Joey McLaughlin of Britain, and Eric Vanderaerden, this year's Tour De France points classification winner.

Kelly missed the Tour De France because of a leg injury but is fully recovered. The world's most consistent professional cyclist over the last five years, he won the five-day Tour of Catalonia and finished second in the Paris-Brussels Race in preparation for defending his Irish title.

The race takes in some of southern Ireland's most scenic areas, with stage towns at Galway, Limerick, Killybeg, Cork and Clonmel, before the riders return to Dublin for the finish Oct. 5 on O'Connell street, the main thoroughfare of the Irish capital.

Race director Pat McQuaid expects the third day to be decisive, with a short, sharp stage of 60 miles from Tralee to Killybeg including an unsurfaced "pony road."

The following day's hilly route to Clonmel will suit the talents of climbers such as Lemond, Delgado and Scotland's Robert Millar.

The popularity of the race among leading riders can be attributed to its purse of 25,000 Irish pounds (\$33,750) and its spot on the calendar.

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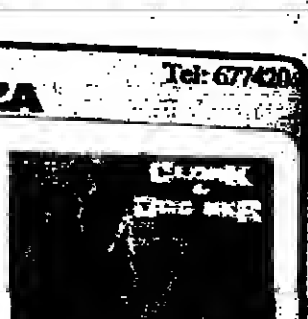
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



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CLOAK AND DAGGER

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



Manila arrests top rebel leader

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Military intelligence agents have arrested the commander-in-chief of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) outside a hospital in the capital, officials said Tuesday.

A Defence Ministry statement, issued by spokesman Silvestre Añable, said Rodolfo Salas, 39, also known as Commander Bilog, was arrested Monday night with his wife and driver in front of the Philippine General Hospital.

Mr. Añable identified Salas as Commander-in-chief of the NPA, the military wing of the Maoist Communist Party of the Philippines.

The statement said Salas had gone to the government clinic for a checkup following gastric surgery last week.

The NPA has been waging a 17-year-old "people's war" to establish a Marxist state in the Philippines.

A lawyer for the rebels said the arrest of Salas had stalled all cease-fire talks.

The lawyer, Romeo Capulong, said Salas had planned to meet Tuesday with members of a rebel negotiating team to work out details of a cease-fire plan to be offered to President Corason

Aquino's government.

"We do not see how peace talks can proceed any further unless the three are released and unless the Ministry of National Defence stops... pushing President Aquino to restore fascist rule."

Mr. Capulong was referring to press reports that the military and some cabinet members were pressuring Mrs. Aquino to take a hard line against the Communists, similar to that of her predecessor, President Ferdinand Marcos, who was ousted from office in February.

The Communists had long denounced Marcos as a "fascist." Mr. Añable said Salas had been a leftist agitator since 1964 and had participated in the April 1974 ambush on Bataan peninsula in which five U.S. Navy officers were killed.

The government statement said Salas commanded both the Communist Party and the New People's Army until a leadership shakeup last summer removed

him from the party chairmanship.

Party sources said the shakeup was carried out because of dissatisfaction over the leadership's decision to boycott February's presidential elections between Marcos and Mrs. Aquino.

The sources also said party members were unhappy about the failure of the Communists to capitalise on the political turmoil which ousted Marcos weeks later.

Salas' arrest was first announced Tuesday by Mr. Capulong at a hastily arranged news conference.

Fulgencio Factoran, deputy presidential executive secretary, told the Associated Press that he saw no reason why the arrests should disrupt cease-fire talks.

"I don't think this should affect the cease-fire talks at all," he said. "It should proceed as soon as possible."

Government negotiator Ramon Mitra told reporters Monday he was optimistic that the two sides would reach a cease-fire agreement this week.

Mr. Capulong, however, accused Mr. Mitra of misrepresenting prospects for an imminent accord to enhance his

own political reputation.

He said that at the time of the arrest, Salas had come to Manila to meet with NDF (National Democratic Front) negotiators Satur Ocampo and Tony Zumel and work out final details of a cease-fire proposal the group announced Saturday.

In a statement to reporters, the NDF said it would propose a cease-fire of "30 days or longer" providing for "specific safeguards," including committee to monitor the accord.

Earlier this month, the NDF rejected a government cease-fire offer, claiming it provided no such guarantees.

The government has provided informal guarantees for the safety of Zumel and Ocampo, the only negotiators publicly identified by the rebels. The NDF has requested written guarantees for the negotiators.

In a separate statement Tuesday, the Defence Ministry said at least 1,918 people had been killed and 1,075 others wounded in "insurgency-related incidents" nationwide between Feb. 24, the week Marcos was ousted, and last Wednesday.

Explosion rocks Soviet embassy in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — A large explosion shook the Soviet embassy in the Afghan capital of Kabul while a top Soviet official was holding talks there, Western sources said Tuesday.

The Western diplomatic sources, speaking on condition they not be identified further, said the blast occurred just outside the embassy on Sunday while First Deputy Prime Minister Vsevolod Movrakhovsky was inside.

One Western source also said Afghan Communist leader Najibullah also was in the embassy at the time.

In other war-related developments, the Western sources said there had been a dispute between Soviet troops and Afghan government soldiers and that several of the Afghans had been executed. One source also cited a report that a Soviet general may have been kidnapped in Kabul by the rebels.

The sources gave slightly conflicting reports of the Soviet embassy blast.

One said it was caused by a guerrilla rocket, another said it appeared to have been a car bomb. The Afghan government radio on Monday night reported a car bomb had gone off in the capital Sunday.

The source that credited the blast to a guerrilla rocket said the explosion destroyed the embassy canteen and that Mr. Movrakhovsky and members of his delegation had been knocked off their feet by the blast.

But the other sources said their information indicated only that the Soviet official had been in the embassy at the time of the blast.

One of the sources said the blast killed two Soviet schoolchildren and a Soviet guard. Radio Kabul said Sunday the blast killed two Afghan children and an Afghan police officer.

Afghanistan's government rarely admits setbacks and the incident seemed to indicate the situation was too big to conceal.

Mr. Movrakhovsky was in Kabul for the annual meeting of the Afghan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Commission, which supervises economic relations between the two nations.

There are estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan supporting the government in its war against Muslim guerrillas.

Afghan guerrilla representatives in Pakistan said Tuesday they had not received information about the Kabul explosion. It often takes days for guerrillas to get news from Afghanistan because of slow communications.

Jaruzelski leaves after landmark China visit

PEKING (R) — Polish head of state Wojciech Jaruzelski ended Tuesday a China trip seen as a landmark in Sino-East European relations and left for home with promises by several Chinese leaders to visit his country in return.

Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Li Xiannian all accepted invitations from Gen. Jaruzelski to come to Poland, the first close Soviet ally to unfreeze political ties with Peking in such dramatic fashion.

On their side, the Chinese kept up the momentum by inviting Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, and Mr. Zhao also said he hoped Gen. Jaruzelski would return soon for a formal official visit.

Both invitations were accepted, according to the New China News Agency. The three-day stay in which Gen. Jaruzelski restored Sino-Polish contacts to their highest level for 30 years was billed as a working visit, squeezed in as a late addition to a trip to Mongolia and North Korea.

Gen. Jaruzelski was the first leader of a close Soviet ally in Eastern Europe to visit Peking since the Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960s.

Chinese and East European sources said Mr. Hu's Polish trip, a crucial event in normalising ties between the two countries' Communist parties, might not

take place until after the 13th Chinese Communist Party Congress in October next year, which is expected to deal with changes to the ageing leadership.

"When Hu goes, he will also visit East Germany and possibly Hungary as well," said one East European source, adding that high-level contacts between Chinese and other East European countries would accelerate in the months ahead.

East German leader Erich Honecker is due to make a state visit to China next month and Bulgaria's First Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Loukanov is also expected to arrive in October.

Michael Stefanski, the head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's International Affairs Department, spent three days in Peking this week for talks with Chinese counterparts "on questions of common interest," the New China News Agency said.

Diplomats said the spate of high-level contacts between China and Eastern Europe could not be happening without Moscow's approval.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sought to improve Sino-Soviet relations with offers of troop reductions in Afghanistan and along China's border.

Deng Xiaoping has offered to hold summit talks with Mr. Gorbachev in the Soviet Union if Moscow urges its ally Vietnam to withdraw troops from Kampuchea.

India to buy U.S. engine for light combat aircraft

NEW DELHI (R) — A contract to supply engines for India's prototype light combat aircraft is expected to be signed during U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to New Delhi next month, the United News of India reported Tuesday.

A letter of intent for the import of 10 F-404 engines has been issued to the manufacturers, General Electric, the news agency said.

Mr. Weinberger's Oct. 11 to 14 visit to India will be the first to this country by a U.S. defence secretary.

The F-404 engine powers the U.S. Air Force's F-16 fighter and F-20 Tiger II aircraft, as well as the futuristic Swedish JAS-39 Gripen fighter.

An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman declined to comment on the reported deal.

The Press Trust of India news agency Monday quoted U.S. Ambassador, scientific adviser to the Defence Ministry, as saying the light combat aircraft, the country's first indigenous fighter, would be test flown by 1990.

In another sign of broadening military ties between India and the United States, the Times of India newspaper said Tuesday Mr.

Weinberger would be followed to New Delhi by U.S. Secretary of the Air Force Edward Aldridge and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff John Vessey on separate trips.

Indian and U.S. embassy officials in New Delhi told Reuters they had no comment on the visits by Aldridge and Vessey.

"The three high visibility visits from the U.S. Defence Department... could mean that the Pentagon is under pressure from the White House for speedier movement towards closer relations with India," the Times of India said.

It said Indian officials were also likely to discuss with Mr. Weinberger an agreement for the joint production of a light attack helicopter.

U.S. officials told Reuters in Washington last week that President Reagan was eager to improve ties with India, including the sale of more military equipment.

Relations between New Delhi and Washington, strained by major U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan, have warmed since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Washington in June, 1985.

Honduras puts down military revolt

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Military officials are playing down the weekend attempt by the army commander and two other top officers to oust the chief of the armed forces, Gen. Humberto Rosales.

The 45-member armed forces superior council, which is the military high command, immediately ordered the three fired. Officials so far have not disclosed details of their action.

A military intelligence officer, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said they were fired in "a rapid move serving to consolidate still more the granite-like unity prevailing in the armed forces."

"The situation is under control and all has ended," he said. The officer identified the three as army commander Col. Guillermo Thurman Cordón; Col. Thomas Said Speer, commander of the armoured cavalry regiment; and Col. Luffy Azaad Matute,

director of the military academy. Other high-ranking officers were restricted to quarters until the situation was settled, according to other sources close to the military.

Col. Thurman Cordón, who had held his post since April 1984, had been widely expected to succeed Rosales.

Now, however, Rosales Hernandez, who was named to his post in February, will temporarily succeed Thurman Cordón.

Col. Carlos Reyes Barahona, former chief of the 5th infantry battalion, was picked to replace Col. Said Speer, said the sources close to the military. There was no word on Col. Azaad Matute's replacement.

President Jose Azcona Hoyo told reporters Sunday night "the changes in the armed forces will not spread to my government. Because of that, it doesn't worry me, simply because they are contained within the military sphere."

Honduras returned to civilian rule in January 1982, ending two decades of almost uninterrupted military control. But the armed forces still are considered the country's most powerful political force.

"The United States has invested heavily in Honduras, which borders El Salvador and Nicaragua, and thousands of American troops have held military exercises in there."

Thousands of rebels fighting against Nicaragua's Sandinista government maintain bases in southern Honduras. The U.S. Congress recently approved \$100 million in humanitarian and civilian aid to the rebels.

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Cholera fears sparked by Bangladesh floods

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh sought Tuesday to avert a cholera epidemic and ordered immediate health care for tens of thousands of people marooned atop half submerged homes by monsoon floods.

More than 200 people have been killed and 300,000 made homeless in flooding since Friday and health officials said a shortage of drinking water and medicine had brought fears of a cholera epidemic.

"Stomach ailments are already

rampant in the affected areas and possibility of a cholera or diarrhoea epidemic cannot be ruled out," one official said.

More than 1,000 wells were submerged as the floods, triggered by up to one metre of rain, devastated wide areas in the country's south, north and west.

The rains stopped across the country Tuesday morning after affecting at least one million people and fully or partially destroying 500,000 acres (204,000 hectares) of crops.

U.S. battle group ends exercises off Soviet coast

WASHINGTON (AP) — Four U.S. Navy warships led by the battleship New Jersey completed a "show-the-flag" mission off the Soviet coast that featured a deep incursion into the Sea of Okhotsk north of Japan, officials said.

The deployment of New Jersey, two cruisers and a destroyer into the area began on Sept. 26 and ended Monday with the four ships steaming through the Kuril Island chain back into the Pacific, the Pentagon acknowledged.

Officials of the administration of President Ronald Reagan who requested anonymity said Monday the deployment was not announced in advance because the United States was unsure how the Soviets would react. Any advance publicity could have been considered provocative by the Soviets, the sources said.

Although the ships remained in international waters, the Soviets consider the Sea of Okhotsk, bordered on three sides by Soviet territory, as "their play pond," said one source.

As it turned out, the Soviet response to the ships' presence consisted only of occasional visits by reconnaissance planes and shadowing by the U.S. vessels by a single Russian intelligence ship, the sources added.

The officials said they had been unsure of how the Soviets would respond to the deployment both because of the tensions created by

the arrest of an American reporter, Nicholas Daniloff, on spy charges and the way the Soviets protested a visit to the Black Sea by navy warships last March.

Daniloff was allowed to leave the Soviet Union on Monday.

In a related development, the Pentagon also said Monday a lone oceanographic survey ship, the USNS Stiles Bent, entered the Sea of Okhotsk in Sept. 25 and would remain in that body of water through Oct. 14.

The Bent is assigned to the navy's military sealift command and sailed by a civilian crew. Although the navy publicly describes such vessels as outfitted for scientific research, Pentagon sources have previously acknowledged such ships are used to compile data needed for anti-submarine warfare.

The Pentagon said the United States had not sought Soviet permission for the Bent's research cruise because the ship "is operating entirely outside the claimed territorial sea of the Soviet Union."

As for the New Jersey battle group's deployment, the Pentagon said in a prepared response the mission was a "routine, regularly scheduled operation intended to provide familiarisation with the region and to exercise the capability of the U.S. navy to operate in all areas of international waters."

France intends to continue nuclear tests in Pacific

WASHINGTON (AP) — France intends to continue atomic testing in the South Pacific and to resist outside pressure to give up territories in the region, French officials have declared.

French Ambassador Emmanuel De Mangerie said Monday that his nation rejects the 1985 Treaty of Rarotonga, under which manufacture, storing and testing of atomic weapons would be forbidden in a South Pacific nuclear-free zone.

Starting in December, the five nuclear-weapon powers are invited to sign protocols of cooperation with Australia, New Zealand and the smaller Pacific forum nations that concluded the Rarotonga Treaty last year.

Mr. De Mangerie spoke at a conference of South West Pacific officials and experts.

United States officials restated that they take seriously the anti-nuclear sentiment of the area and are pursuing a top-level study of whether the Rarotonga pact is compatible with U.S. global military responsibilities.

U.S. officials have reported that the Soviet Union intends to sign the protocols, that China may sign them and that Britain, like America, is studying the matter. French Polynesia and New Caledonia and the smaller islands of Wallis and Futuna have democratically opted to be part of France, said Gaston Flosse, French minister of state for the South Pacific and president of the government of French Polynesia.

Thus "France will not yield to the wishes of minorities or external pressure groups which, for various reasons, are urging it to abandon these territories," he added.

He likened the South Pacific's French connection to the U.S. link with Guam, and noted that France does not intervene in such affairs of others.

Disputing Mr. Flosse in the question period were Jean-Marie Tjibaou of New Caledonia's Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front and Renagi Lobia of the office of the prime minister of Papua New Guinea, both demanding independence for New Caledonia.

Mr. Tjibaou contended that European and other settlers had been moved into the territory to undermine the majority formerly held by the native Melanesians, known as Kanaks. Non-Kanak settlers now reportedly make up 57 per cent of the archipelago's 150,000 people.

Dick Likie, president of the territorial assembly, said he challenged Mr. Tjibaou's right to represent the Kanaks who, he maintained, receive the bulk of French assistance to New Caledonia.

Mr. Flosse said French economic policies had raised living standards in French Polynesia, and that New Caledonia was one of the most prosperous of the South Pacific countries, behind only Australia. He said gross national product per head of \$8,625 a year in Polynesia compares to \$7,025 in New Zealand, \$5,330 in American Samoa and \$1,675 in Fiji.

The French areas enjoy living standards 10 times those of Papua-New Guinea, 12 times Vanuatu's and 13 times the Solomon Islands', he added.

Kampuchea to accept tourists

BANGKOK (R) — The marvels and miseries of Kampuchea's past, including the great Angkor Wat Temples and the Museum of Genocide, will be open to international tourists from December, a Thai tourism agency said Tuesday.

Phnom Penh and Ilanot gave Thai and Australian promoters the go-ahead last week for 13 eight-day tours to southern Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Diethelm Travel Manager Chasade Usamam told Reuters. Three days will be spent in Kampuchea, which has seen few tourists since Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge took power in April, 1975.

empty cities. The Khmer Rouge has been charged with killing hundreds of thousands of people before being toppled by Vietnam in January, 1979.

Silver-floored pavilions in the old royal palace classical Khmer design, the National Museum and a half-day at the sprawling 800-year-old Angkor Wat Temples in northern western Kampuchea are among the attractions offered.

A grim side trip to the 'Toul Sleng Museum of Genocide, the high school where the Khmer Rouge are alleged to have killed tens of thousands of men, women and children, is optional, Chasade said.

U.S., N. Zealand officials warn Antarctic expeditions

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand (R) — Members of private expeditions to the Antarctic were warned by both the United States and New Zealand Tuesday that no rescue could be guaranteed if they got into difficulty.

Top officials from the Antarctic programmes of both countries told reporters a similar incident to one earlier this year when a private expedition's ship was sunk by pack ice could easily be disastrous.

"We just do not have a limitless search and rescue capability," Peter Wilkins, head of the U.S. Antarctic Research Programme and director of polar programmes, told reporters.

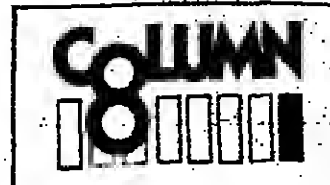
New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme Director Bob Thomson said: "We are quite happy about private expeditions provided they let us know in detail what they are doing and where

they are going, and have sufficient back-up in look after themselves."

They were speaking at a news conference to launch the (southern) summer Antarctic season.

The international environmental group Greenpeace and the British Footsteps of Scott expedition have both announced plans to send ships to the McMurdo Sound area — near the main U.S. and New Zealand bases — during the summer.

Greenpeace said it will provide complete details of its plans to establish a year-round base. The Footsteps of Scott group said recently it would keep secret its plans because of past governmental criticism. Three expedition members last year successfully walked to the South Pole following the route taken by British polar hero Robert Falcon Scott.



Monkey mugged in New York

NEW YORK (AP) — A man panhandling with his pet monkey outside a department on New York's fashionable Fifth Avenue was robbed of \$100 by a thief who grabbed the monkey and threatened to cut his head off, police said. "I've never had anything quite like this before," said officer Frank Hunt, who was investigating the case. Anthony Agnello, 26, an exotic dancer, told police he was trying to raise money to pay for the monkey's medical bills when a man approached him. He was not immediately available for comment. The 2-year-old monkey, Mr. Mike, had suffered a stroke after apparently being instigated by a man hired to watch him, according to Kuniac Agnello, Anthony's mother.

Indian wife commits suicide

NEW DELHI (AP) — A 21-year-old woman hurried herself on her husband's funeral pyre as hundreds of villagers and policemen watched, the United News of India (UNI) reported. Vajjayanti killed herself in Umaria, Jharkhand village in Madhya Pradesh state, the news agency said. Her second name was not immediately available. An official inquiry has been ordered into the incident to determine why the police officers present at the village did not stop the woman, UNI said. A police case also has been registered against certain people who allegedly convinced Vajjayanti to commit suicide, UNI said. Suicide is an ancient Hindu practice outlawed since the early 20th century but a few cases still are reported. Suicide was widely practised in northern India during the Muslim rule to avoid kidnapping and forced marriages to Muslims of Hindu widows whose husbands died fighting in wars against the invaders.

Bank truck driver vanishes with millions

MANNHEIM, West Germany (R) — A nationwide hunt was launched for a truck driver who vanished with five million marks (\$2.5 million) in neighbouring Ludwigshafen, a police spokesman said. He said the truck, with the driver and a guard, was to have delivered five metal canisters containing the money from a branch bank to a nearby main bank. The guard phoned 90 minutes after their scheduled arrival time to say that they had driven to Ludwigshafen City Hall on a private errand and that when he came out of the building both truck and driver had disappeared. The spokesman said the empty truck was found soon afterwards in Ludwigshafen. Police were questioning the guard. He said the driver, who had been with the firm for about a year, may have been kidnapped. The missing man was being sought all over West Germany and a special watch kept at exit points.

Identical twins celebrate 100th birthday

POLMONT, Scotland (AP) — It was a one-in-700-million event, as identical twins Isabella and Marion Weir threw caution to the wind and celebrated their 100th birthdays with a tipple. The Scottish twins, who say they don't smoke and almost never touch the hard stuff, had liquor and lemonade at a party attended by 50 friends and relatives at a hotel in Polmont, 30 kilometres from Edinburgh. Guests brought bouquets, gifts and a birthday cake with 100 candles. The other 90 were in a table decoration. The twins wore identical blue dresses they knitted. Isabella and Marion, who do their own chores in their cottage in the nearby village of Longridge, have never married. Asked why, Isabella said, "the right man never came along."

Thames to get another bridge

LONDON (AP) — The River Thames is to get another road bridge in the greater London area to ease one of Britain's worst chronic bottlenecks. Transport Secretary John Moore said the £86-million cable-stayed bridge will cross the Thames at Dartford, on London's eastern fringe, where the city's multi-lane beltway meets the river. The tunnel presently serving the area is heavily congested, regularly causing traffic jams several miles long.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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HEAR MR. GOREN

Q—Someone told me that you recommend opening one no trump with a six-card suit. I thought the only distribution that was permitted were: 4-3-3-3; 4-4-3-2; and 5-3-3-2. Have I been wrong all these years?

A—E. Pl. Worth, Texas

A—An opening bid of one no trump shows a balanced hand of 16-18 points. Strictly speaking, the three distributions you gave are the only hands that are truly balanced. There are, however, some hands of 16-18 HCP that present difficult opening bid problems. Consider this hand:

♠A Q K 10 ♠A 10 7 6 5 2 ♠K 9
There are a number of reasons and other combinations that need to be protected. If you open the bidding with one diamond and partner responds one no trump, you will be faced with quite a problem. Should you pass, raise to two no trump or rebid your diamonds? Whatever you do could be wrong.

You are no better off if partner responds with one of a major. A rebid by you of one no trump would be an unforced, a jump to